THE LITERARY DIGEST

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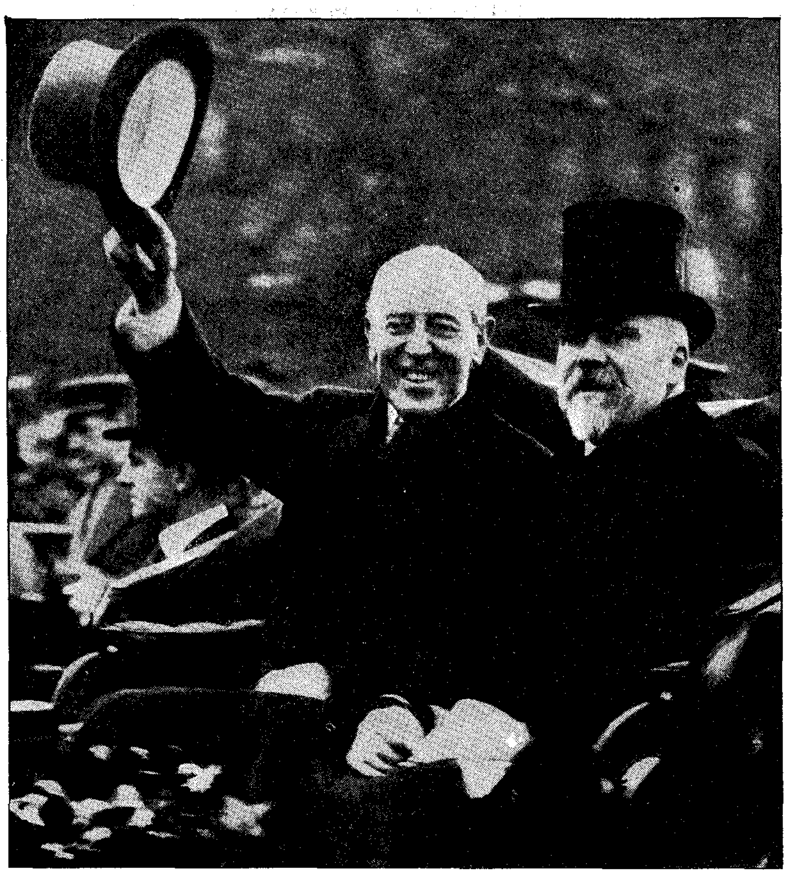
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

CLASH OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PEACE PLANS

WHAT LOOKED LIKE A HEAD-ON COLLISION between the French and American peace programs occurred when Premier Clemenceau made his declaration of loyalty to the "old system of alliances called the balance of power" on the same day with President Wilson's statement that "if the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at a right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest, because she would join no combination of Powers which is not a combination of all of us." The French Premier was indorsed by the Chamber of Deputies, after his declaration, by a vote of 380 to 134, and while Congress has taken no action the American President is supported by an equal, if not a larger, proportion of the organs of public opinion in this country which we have examined. "Premier Clemenceau waved a red flag in the face of the American bull," exclaims the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), which insists that while the American people "might have been induced to concede something of their independence, something of their sovereignty, to a league of nations," they "will concede nothing to an alliance." For the people of the United States, declares this Far-Western paper, "are fundamentally and eternally opposed to entangling alliances with Europe," and "if Europe seeks only a peace maintained by the 'balance of power,' which failed to avert this latest world-struggle, then Europe will have to go one way and America will go another." "If the world is to have permanent peace it must accept the Wilson policy of a concert of power rather than cling to the old and delusive theory of a balance of power," declares the Los Angeles *Times* (Ind. Rep.), which is convinced that the President's policy in this matter reflects the will of America. The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) characterizes the French Premier's speech as "the nearest approach to a discordant note in the chorus of compliments and courtesies carried on by President Wilson and the heads of the Allied Governments since the President stept ashore at Brest," and it remarks that "no matter what unity of sentiment and action they may arrive at in the end, it is apparent that they start from different view-points." The difference between these view-points is thus defined and emphasized by the Washington *Herald* (Ind.):



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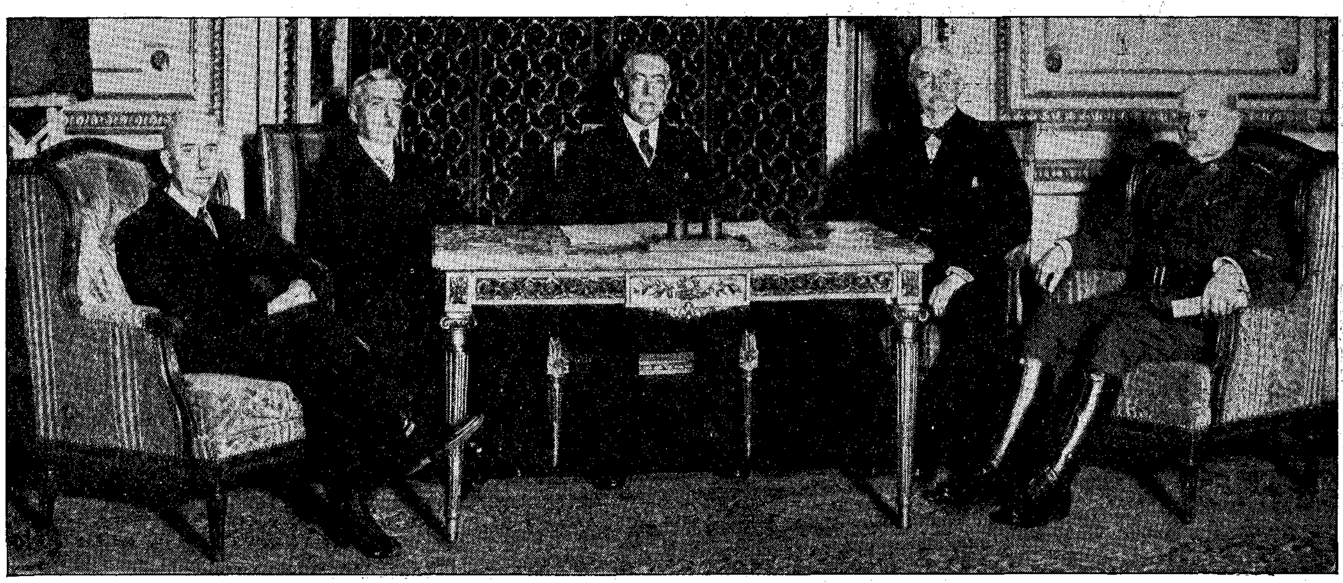
THE PRESIDENTS OF THE TWO GREATEST REPUBLICS.

"I am very glad that President Wilson will take part in the important work of the Peace Conference. France has full confidence in his enlightened judgment and his lofty conscience. She has suffered long and terribly for the sake of justice. She knows the United States will not forget the sacrifices she has made."—POINCARÉ.

> "If we are to understand Premier Clemenceau's utterances, that 'There is an old system of alliances called the Balance of Power—this system of alliance, which I do not renounce, will be my guiding thought at the Peace Conference,' we see uprising a dangerous condition.
>
> "This condition, first, is the obscuring of universal democracy. Secondly, it is the fostering of international jealousies, suspicions, misunderstandings, which are the makers of war.
>
> "Premier Clemenceau's utterance is inexplicable to us because we are Americans. It was that principle of democracy, tho perhaps a vague and intangible something to many of us, which carried us to war. It was this same principle which carried us through the war to victory. And it will be this inseparable spirit of democracy which will guide us through a settlement of peace issues.
>
> "The difference of opinion on the issue of the balance of power between Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson is very simple.
>
> "America fought for the freedom of the world as well as for the freedom of France, Belgium, and other countries overrun



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OUR PEACE DELEGATES IN CONFERENCE AT VERSAILLES.

From the reader's left they are: Col. E. M. House, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, President Wilson, Henry White, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

by the common enemy. We fought for the birth of a new world fraternalism, a common understanding, and a lasting peace which only a mutual world-alliance can assure.

"If Premier Clemenceau will continue to advocate a combination of certain Powers in the future, he is defeating the very purpose for which America fought."

Clemenceau's "open advocacy of the iniquitous and perilous balance-of-power system is little less than a betrayal of the ideals to which civilization ostensibly subscribed in waging war," declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"Whether human nature is so constituted that a league of nations can be developed to save this planet from devastating wars has yet to be proved. But one thing is certain: the least auspicious experiment can not be a worse failure than was the balance-of-power system. The tale of that musty 'panacea' is written in blood."

But the morning edition of the same paper reminds us that we can not justly interpret Mr. Clemenceau's words without taking into consideration Mr. Clemenceau's personality. For—

"Clemenceau is the bluntest, least diplomatic, most pugnacious public man in Europe. His career in French politics paints his mental portrait. Always a wrecker—only for a short and feverish period a restive and insecure dabbler in construction. He has smashed more governments and served in fewer than any man of his class. He could never have been a successful peace premier. He was only summoned to the helm as War Premier when his relentless, unpitying, unhesitating 'tigerish' qualities were imperatively needed to stamp the life from the snake of treasonable 'defeatism.' He is a supreme cynic, a doubter of the dawn; yet the most passionately patriotic Frenchman and lover of liberty alive!

"Naturally, such a man would have his frank differences with President Wilson, and would refer to him—half humorously—as having 'arrived from America with elevated thoughts.' Naturally, such a man would show a reluctance to abandon the balance-of-power safeguard, to which he has been accustomed all his life until the effectiveness of the new league-of-nations machine is proved. Naturally, such a man—and such a nation as France, living on the borders of still boastful Germany—would cling to the tested and ever-ready protection of 'alliances' until the police power of the league is manifestly established. . . .

"Clemenceau may not feel quite safe on the new ice, whether it be thin or not, away from the ancient bulwarks of secret diplomacy; but he has accepted the doctrine of the open Peace Conference. He may not be willing to let his alliances lapse, but he is all for trying a league of nations. He is still Clemenceau—he hates hypocrisy; but the public policy of his Government lies within the four corners of the 'fourteen points.'"

In support of the last assertion, we have a public statement issued to the Associated Press by France's Foreign Minister, Stephen Pichon, on December 30, the same day that Clemenceau and Wilson made their memorable declarations. He says:

"We have been attacked; we want security. We have been despoiled; we demand restitution. We have been devastated; we want reparation.

"But that which we asked for ourselves, we demand for all, and hence are closely in accord with President Wilson. We intend that peace, in erasing the effects of the German crime, shall bring to all peoples the certainty that this crime will not be renewed.

"In order to achieve this, the world must be constituted on a new basis. The basic points you know. President Wilson has exprest them; we have adhered to them."

And many of our papers agree with the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) that there is "nothing necessarily disturbing to the most optimistic hopes of peace conference results" in Premier Clemenceau's blunt words. As *The Dispatch* (Ind.) of the same city says:

"Between the views of Clemenceau and Wilson, Americans, and it is believed Britishers, prefer that of the President. Clemenceau himself is too practical a man to try to maintain an untenable position, and, despite his open avowal of difference of opinion, he flatly repudiated the accusations of obstruction. The voice of humanity, of which President Wilson spoke, is too deeply determined to be denied."

Noting that the French Premier's program has much in common with that outlined by Senator Lodge, the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) remarks:

"Can it be possible that the European statesmen have made themselves familiar with these senatorial views, and that, being also familiar with the American Constitution, they are inclined to heed rather the view of the American majority than that of a President whose general policies have been discredited by the popular vote?"

"A league of nations doubtless will be ultimately the outcome," says the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), "but it will be evolutional, not perfected in a set of parchment resolutions." The differences that have been revealed by the speeches of President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, notes the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), "are not unfriendly." Further—

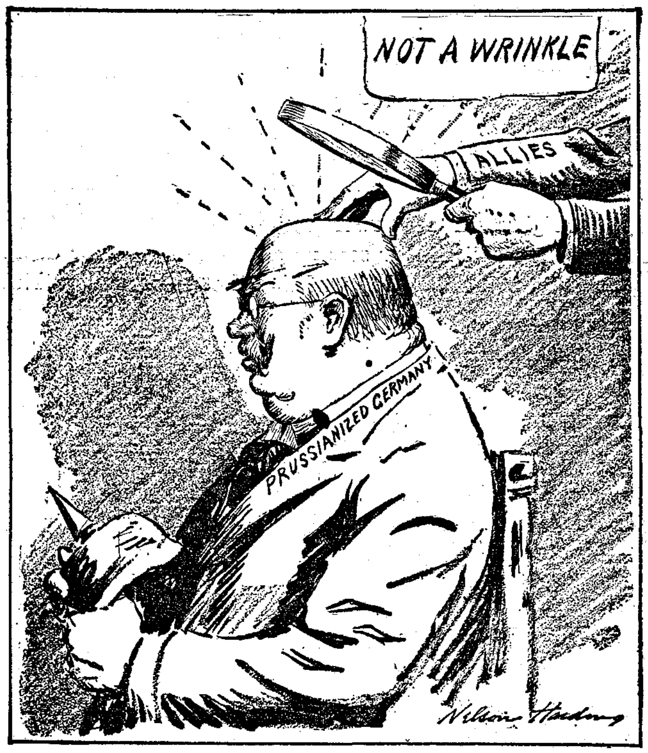
"Each approaches the other with an open mind. Both wish to find out what is best and do it. It is also highly proper that these differences of opinion should be publicly stated that the world may take part in the discussion, which is the way of democracy. President Wilson's quoted language to the Premier can only be interpreted as meaning that he agrees that Great Britain must have a great navy, but in that case Secretary Daniels, who says that he is duly authorized, declares that we also must have a navy quite as big, or even bigger. Does not that suggest the idea of a balance of power which President Wilson says must go by the board? It is just possible that as these gentlemen get together and talk these things over more minutely at good dinners, it may occur to them that a balance of weakness will answer every purpose, and it is so much cheaper."

"The reasonableness, and enlightenment, and good feeling of England and France will find some way out of the apparent disagreement," confidently declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), which goes on to say:

"Mr. Clemenceau's statement that he was in favor of the old system of 'the balance of power,' and would make that his guiding thought at the Peace Conference, is something so utterly antagonistic to the guiding thought of President Wilson that it might be imagined that there could be no possible agreement between them. The French Premier's assertion that he stood with Great Britain on the freedom-of-the-seas proposition might also be taken to mean trouble. His statement that 'America was far away and took her time to come into the war,' whereas 'England came at once,' might be interpreted to mean that the old tiger is going to give scant consideration to America's wishes. But we must remember that he was speaking in another language than ours, and that in all probability the touch of discourtesy in the translation was missing from the original speech.

"From the very fact that we have been farther away from the struggle than any of the Allied nations, it may be that we have seen it in better perspective. From the fact that we entered it with no possible selfish motive to serve, it may be that our ideas are more disinterested than those of some of the other nations. From the fact that we approach the peace settlement with no other object under heaven than to secure a just and a lasting peace, it may be that our plans are better calculated to secure such a peace than those of nations or officials which and who have some other objects in view as well."

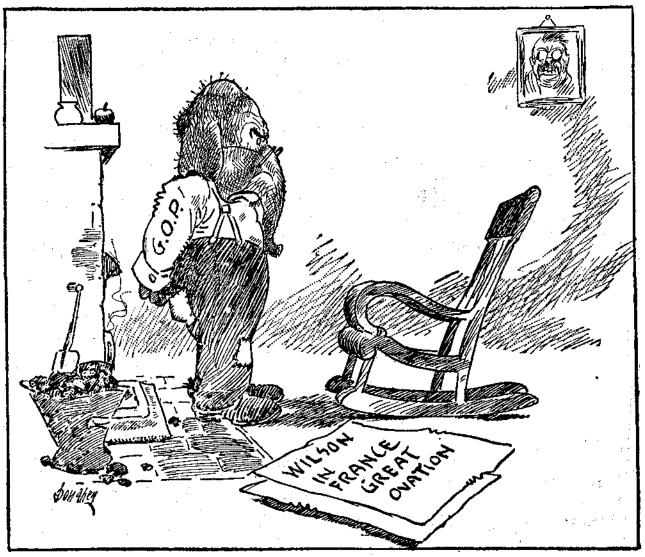
Great Britain, thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "holds the key to the difficulty, if there is a difficulty, and Great Britain has indorsed, and unquestionably will support, the platform for a league of nations." To quote further:



LOOKING FOR THE BUMP OF REPENTANCE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"Neither is there any question but that the views of Great Britain and the United States, if they work hand in hand, will prevail at the peace table. Should the unexpected happen and Great Britain swing over to the side of Clemenceau, then nothing would be left for this country to do but to withdraw, and as it has proved itself fully capable of looking after its own interests in the past, so it will do in the future. But with Great Britain supporting Wilson, as it surely will, Clemenceau is not likely to prove obdurate, but will yield his personal views and wishes as to the alliance plan, which has failed so miserably to preserve the peace of Europe, and give his cooperation to that program which has been subscribed to by so large a portion of the world as the only one which presents solid ground for hope in the prevention of other wars."


G.O.P.
WILSON IN FRANCE GREAT OVATION
Donahey

A STUDY IN STILL LIFE.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*.

"There is little likelihood of any serious contention," declares the Dallas *News* (Dem.), in which we read:

"We have had the assurance of both the President and Mr. Lloyd George that their minds run along the same lines, not only in respect to the question of organizing a league of nations, but with respect to every other important one which may come under consideration at the Peace Conference. If that is true, the declarations of Mr. Clemenceau lose the ominousness which otherwise they might be thought to have. So long as the United States and Great Britain can act in concert they can determine the terms of settlement, and France will not be put to the necessity of weighing its obligations to Great Britain against the desires of the United States."

And in still another Democratic paper, the New York *World*, we read:

"So far as the United States is concerned Mr. Clemenceau could hardly expect that his proposal should be seriously considered by the American Government or the American people. Conceding everything that is said against it by its opponents, the league of nations still remains an interesting and hopeful experiment, but the system of the balance of power is a failure which has cost more than 6,000,000 lives and over $100,000,000,000 in treasure. There is no possible argument which could justify the American people in sustaining a system that would plunge us into all the political intrigues of Europe without any compensations whatever. It would be far better to return at once to the old policy of isolation, under which we can know the exact measure of our responsibilities.

"From a political point of view the United States is certainly not in need of European alliances to maintain any balance of power whatsoever. The American people are capable of building a navy that will protect all their rights on the seas and of maintaining an army that will safeguard all their rights on land. It would cost money, but it could be done. Even in respect to a league of nations we give far more than we get in return, and the sole justification for American participation in any international compact lies in the guaranties that it offers to all the nations of security and freedom. We are not vitally in need of it for ourselves, and there is no reason whatever why the United States should bind itself to engagements that are for the benefit only of a small group of states.

"Even the most implacable American critics of the league of nations are not likely to be attracted to Mr. Clemenceau's 'balance-of-power' substitute."

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AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIPS THAT KNOW NO RIVALRY WITH GREAT BRITAIN,

Anchored in the Hudson River after having done their part with Britain's Grand Fleet to end Germany's naval dream.

BRITISH-AMERICAN NAVAL RIVALRY

WHILE A PLAN TO END ALL WAR is being advocated in Europe by President Wilson, his Secretary of the Navy informs American Congressmen that "unless we have a Navy which can lick any other Navy in the world, we may as well have none." There is no inconsistency here, say supporters of the Administration, for if a league of nations comes into being, we should lead in contributing to its police force; if not, we must be ready to defend ourselves against the rest of the world. But others are frankly suspicious or apprehensive. The Detroit *Journal* (Ind.) thinks the big-navy scheme is simply "intended as a bluff to coerce our companions in arms." The Nashville *Banner*, which recalls President Wilson's 1916 "biggest-navy" declaration, deplores the possibility of a race for naval supremacy between the United States and Great Britain, for "such ignoble rivalry could have no profitable end and would create jealousies and lead to international ill-feeling that would not otherwise exist." Yet, declares the Montgomery *Advertiser*, we must accept the fact that the recommendation of the General Board of the United States Navy for naval supremacy by 1925 "is a challenge to Great Britain, or, rather, the acceptance of a challenge issued by the British Empire." We are reminded by the Alabama editor that, first, Lloyd George, Lord Milner, and Winston Churchill assert for Great Britain "that nothing can be done at Paris which would induce her to surrender first place in naval armament to any other Power." Then the Secretary of the Navy of the United States and his advisers, with the apparent support of the President, come forward with a definite naval-construction program which seems, to this editor at least, to be "far more significant than a mere statement that the United States proposes to have the biggest Navy in the world." Other American newspapers, like the New York *Journal of Commerce* and the Rochester *Post-Express*, are perplexed to see two nations so averse to standing armies and so eager for a league of nations at the same time so determined to maintain sea-power for the defense of each nation's interests as tho it stood alone.

This country's true policy, declares the Springfield *Republican*, is to have as large a navy as it needs; "to say that the United States must have the largest Navy, or the second Navy, or the third Navy in the world violates that principle, inasmuch as there is introduced competition in armaments with other nations." There is no need to fear a country that maintains a navy larger than our own, for "something besides a fleet enters into international relationships." "Let us get those relationships fixt right, and 'sea-power' will take care of itself." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* sees no adequate reason for departing from the well-established tradition that the American Navy should be second only to the English; "we have long coast-lines and a number of distant possessions to protect, but not a scattered empire depending absolutely on sea communication." Colonel Roosevelt has repeatedly used the same argument in asserting his belief that "our Navy should be second to that of Great Britain and superior to that of any other Power." We do not wish "to build a spite Navy," he writes in the Kansas City *Star*, adding that no intelligent person has the slightest fear that Great Britain will ever "try to go to war with us." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) do not believe that Congress will accept the Daniels navy program. Our people, the Providence *Journal* declares, "have no idea of entering upon 'ruinous competition' for naval supremacy with any other Power." They do not intend to step into "the unenviable and expensive place which Germany has been compelled to vacate as a rival to Great Britain for sea-power." They "suffer from no such confusion of thought as to hold that their requirements and their safety demand a Navy of the size of the British Fleet." "Neither our policy nor our prospects," the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) contends, "require that we outbuild Great Britain, thus challenging her supremacy on the seas." But—

"A navy to be built to exceed Great Britain's will form a policy. It will be a policy directed against Great Britain. This will be a very dangerous policy, and its probable consequences, as revealed in other attempts to build against the British Navy, ought to be considered."

In asking for the adoption of two additional three-year building programs Admiral Badger, chairman of the Navy General Board, said to the House Naval Affairs Committee:

> "The Navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world.
>
> "It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

When Secretary Daniels appeared before the House Committee last week he declared that this program will not make us the first naval Power, but that he and the President both favor a program that will, in case competitive building is to continue. Mr. Daniels declared his conviction that "if the conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of all the nations, then the United States must bend her will and bend her energies, must give her men and give her money to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

Secretary Daniels also gave the committee some information regarding the comparative strength of the world's navies, which shows their position just before the signing of the armistice. At that time, to mention only the most modern types, Great Britain had 61 battle-ships, 9 battle-cruisers completed and four building, 409 destroyers and 102 building, 140 submarines and 78 building; Germany had 19 up-to-date battle-ships with 6 building, 6 battle-cruisers, 223 destroyers, 225 submarines; the United States had 16 up-to-date battle-ships with 13 building, 6 battle-cruisers building, 92 destroyers and 250 building, 79 submarines and 102 building; France had 20 battle-ships with 9 building, 12 destroyers, 62 submarines and 8 building.

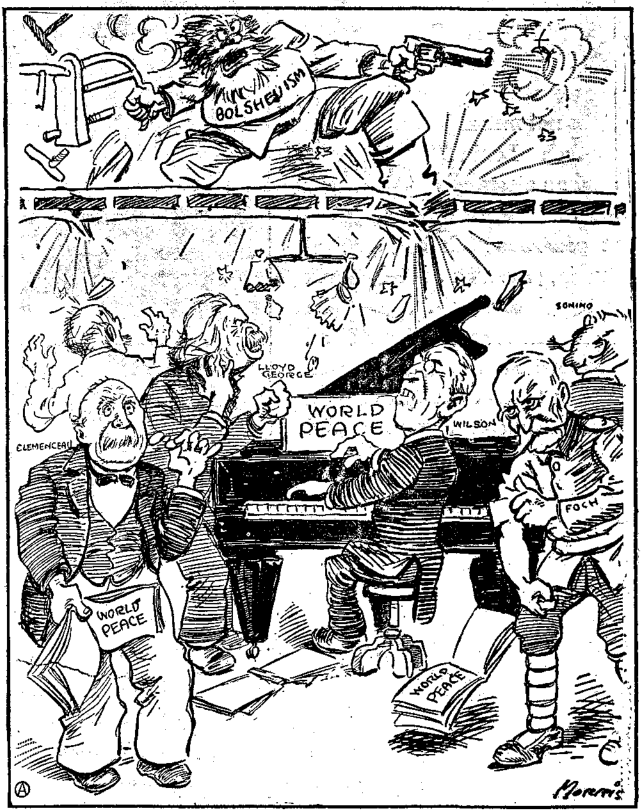
That "the country warmly indorses" Secretary Daniels's stand is asserted by the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem), which is heartily seconded by Democratic dailies like the Charleston *News and Courier* and Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, as well as by the independent Washington *Post* and Seattle *Times*. The Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.), New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), and Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.) are particularly imprest by the necessity that the United States take a leading part in furnishing the naval force which is to carry out the decrees of the league of nations. The Buffalo *Evening News* (Ind.) considers a big navy simply "a sensible precaution," and the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.) sees "no more reason why we should stop with second place in naval strength than with third or fourth or fifth; if we want the security that a navy would give, we should stop with nothing short of complete security." And, observes the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), "if, as our English friends say, it would be silly for the United States to see in England's supremacy on the waters any danger to that country, it would be equally foolish for Great Britain to view with alarm the possible naval superiority of America."

Mr. Hearst's attitude toward British-American naval rivalry is elucidated in his New York *Evening Journal*, where he quotes Colonel Roosevelt's statement that under ordinary circumstances the British Navy can always be counted on as a help and never as a menace to the United States, and comments:

> "But there have been extraordinary circumstances. In 1776, for instance, in 1812, and during our Civil War, when this country needed as much of a navy as possible, and when you couldn't exactly count on Great Britain 'as a help and never as a menace.' And there may be extraordinary circumstances again."

RUSSIA, THE SKELETON AT THE FEAST

EITHER MORE INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA, or none at all, is demanded by the parents of the Michigan boys who are fighting the Bolsheviki south of Archangel without a declaration of war, and in this they seem to represent a large body of Allied feeling. Michigan troops are fighting, "in hopelessly inferior numbers," against Bolsheviki made ruthless and treacherous by the knowledge that they are defending their own soil. Senator Townsend, of Michigan, speaking in the Senate, quoted Colonel Vandercook, Secretary of the Michigan War Preparedness Board, to the effect that many wounded American soldiers "are dying because of privations," and that the Americans are forced to "fight on empty stomachs and sleep in swamps and on snow." Senator Townsend, after declaring that he had been informed by an "officer of high authority" that the stay of these troops depends entirely on the President and on "what disposition is made of Russia at the Peace Conference," fairly voices a large body of international opinion in his discussion of the fate of these Americans:



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DISTURBING THE GLEE CLUB.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "What interests me and interests the people everywhere throughout the United States is why these soldiers are there, and what is this indefinite, speculative problem which has yet to be solved at the peace table by the President of the United States. It is a serious situation, but the authority who spoke to me about it says he is helpless at this stage of the proceeding to grant any relief or comfort to the people at home. I receive literally hundreds of letters and telegrams every day from the thousands of parents and friends in Michigan of these soldiers, who feel that their boys and their husbands are in that God-forsaken country practically lost, so far as the United States is concerned.
>
> "This whole thing rests with the Allied forces in Europe, and the outcome will depend entirely upon the attitude of the President. I think the country ought to know what that is."

The Allied attitude, if not the attitude of Mr. Wilson, seemed to receive a certain amount of clarification in a semiofficial announcement from Paris that "Russia must solve her own problem," and that "no large Allied expedition is possible at this time." A few days later, however, it was reported that "small" Allied forces would be sent in, especially as reenforcements of the French troops in the Ukraine, and almost coincidentally French troops were reported to have captured Odessa from the "Reds" after thirteen hours of vicious street-fighting. "There is a general tendency among French and English newspapers and officials favoring intervention," says a report from Paris, dealing with these latest developments, "to suggest that the Americans undertake the task (of pacifying Russia), as their forces are fresh. This view, however, appears to find no favor with the American delegates."

The Chicago *Daily News*, commenting on this "advanced policy," which it believes is gaining favor in London, asks, "Might not military intervention strengthen Lenine?" and suggests as an alternative to military action that "economic aid on the most generous scale be proffered to Russia, provided the Bolshevik ministry gives way to a coalition Government representative of all progressive parties." Those who may wish to hear what American radicals think of this suggested treatment of the radicals of Russia will find it in the New York *Call* (Socialist), in an editorial on "Vulture Diplomacy":

> "*Soviet* Russia is to be encircled within an iron ring, cut off from intercourse with the world. The Kolchaks, Denikines, Horvaths, Semenoffs, and other exponents of Czarism are to have munitions and food, and likewise the Kaiser-made Junker Government of Finland, and they are to be stimulated to crush the revolution. The Junkers of every nation, and particularly our own Junker press, already are covertly expressing the ghoulish hope that so many human beings will die of starvation this winter in *Soviet* Russia that the revolution will give out."

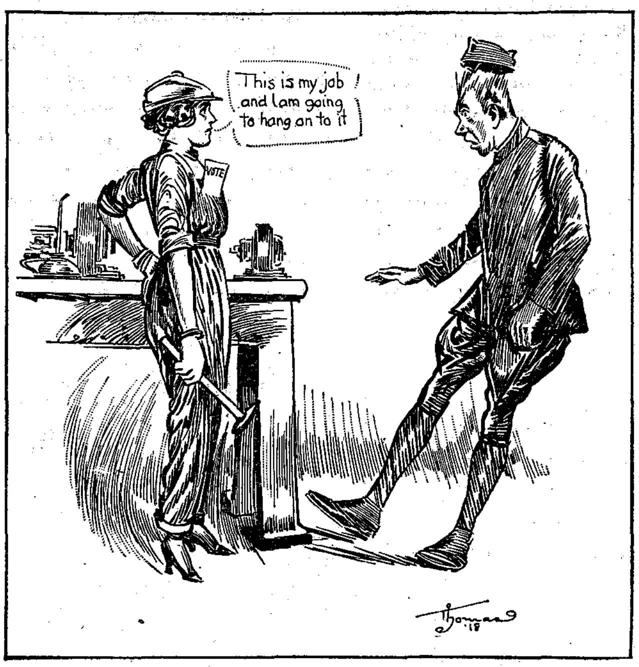
The Toledo *Blade* comes to much the same conclusion in regard to withholding food in order to suppress the revolution. "Twenty million Russians face death by famine this winter," *The Blade* reminds us. Even tho the food we send be controlled by the Bolsheviki, which "would mean lots for the cancer, little for the patient," the weapon of starvation is a double-edged one—as, indeed, are all weapons used by "outsiders" to suppress revolutions:

> "Attempts by outsiders to suppress revolutions are like kicking a tiger. Such an attempt brought the young French Republic down on Europe's neck. How far can we compare Russia with France? Nobody knows. An armed expedition into Russia for purely relief purposes might be a solution."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and the Syracuse *Herald*, among other papers, championed strong military intervention in editorials printed some days before developments sent a wave of doubt as to the efficiency of "armed pacification" over our press. The Boston *Globe*, once an advocate of intervention, concludes an editorial entitled "Second Thoughts on Russia" with these observations:

> "The peoples want peace, and the danger that the peace of the world will be very long or very gravely threatened by the Russian revolution seems to most of us extremely remote. Our boys went willingly to smash the Kaiser. The Kaiser is smashed. Now they want to come home, and we want them to come. An expedition into Russia might or might not be salutary for the Russians. It was not the object of sending our armies abroad, nor the object of summoning the Allied armies into the field."

SHALL WOMEN LOSE THEIR NEW JOBS?



THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE will rule the world in an entirely new sense, fear some observers who think one of the knottiest problems of reconstruction will develop when the discharged soldier finds his old job held by a woman who means to keep it. In England and in France, they point out, war has made the women serious competitors of men in the labor market, because it has taken them away from occupations to which they will not easily return, and accustomed them to better living conditions and higher pay. On the other hand, certain editors consider such views "alarmist," and predict that the problem will gradually "solve itself." Among experts who issue warning against a "sex-war in industry" is Mrs. Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Women in Industry Division of the United States Department of Labor. In an address before the American Association for Labor Legislation at Richmond, Virginia, she charges that "resolutions have been passed by at least one Central Labor Union calling on the women who have entered industry during the war to leave their jobs now that the war is over." She notes that "not a few public speakers have declared, as one exprest it, that 'the women have responded with fine patriotism to the appeal to take part in industry during the war. It now becomes their duty to withdraw. It becomes our duty to persuade them to withdraw.' The whole situation is fraught with danger in its possibilities of forcing the women to join together as a group to defend their right to employment against the opposition of the men," and, as further quoted by a Richmond correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Mrs. Van Kleeck said:

> "Such antagonism would be the more unfortunate because it has its roots in a twofold fear common to men workers and women workers—the fear of unemployment and the fear of a cut in wage-rates. The way out is a united attack upon the causes of these fears rather than a conflict between the two groups who are their victims. Success in attacking this problem depends, however, upon the extension to women of the right and responsibility for participation in action dealing with labor problems. Without this recognition their new economic rights may become a two-edged sword."

The Seattle *Times* points out that of many women employed merely to help out in the war-emergency, no small proportion is "ready and anxious to return to their home vocations." Many girls now employed ought to get back to school, the high schools, and universities, and they expect to do so as soon as they can. This Pacific coast daily also reminds us that while reconstruction is a word of wide meaning, essentially it means "work to do," and adds:

> "It means production of every kind, not only to restore industries diverted by the war, but to fill new needs that did not exist before the war. All this means enlarged demand for woman-power as well as man-power, in the field, in the factory, in the stores, and in the offices, and that, too, at better remuneration, under better conditions than ever before. . . . . .
>
> "Altogether, the question of what will become of the employed women, and what will the returning soldiers do, seems

to be a self-answering one, and there is little need for alarm over the pending situation so far as the women are concerned."

To the class of women who accepted their work in the right spirit and who have "looked well to the ways of their business household," remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, capital and business owe a tremendous debt of gratitude, and it proceeds optimistically:

"Few of them will be relegated summarily to idle days; readjustments will come, and something will be found for them, something worth while in dignity and remuneration. It is always 'the survival of the fittest,' and these women workers will not find themselves discarded. The return of the soldiers to their old places will be slow and a few at a time; it is not anticipated that there will be any sudden upheaval among the women workers who took their places and have made themselves reliable employees."

The Baltimore *News* believes woman will be a fixture in some of the adventures upon which she has embarked, mainly for the reason that she is better fitted for them than men are. She has found her way in the course of the past few decades into scores of occupations that formerly were preempted by men "without disturbing the equilibrium of the universe," and *The News* adds:

"If in her new departures she has discovered new fields adapted to her skill and strength that are not detrimental to her health and well-being, she will stick to them, tho not likely to an extent that will greatly intensify the difficulty of finding employment for men. At least, we know that there is not going to be much trouble about the returning soldier getting his job back. By general consent somebody must make room for him, and it would seem to be fair that the last one on should be the first one off. If that is the woman, her own appreciation of fair play will commend this process to her.

"But, after all, time disposes of a good many problems for us. We knit our brows and puzzle our brains, but awake later to discover that they were not 'problems' at all, and only needed to be let alone."

Besides the danger that women might be thrown out of work at the close of the war to make room for returning men, the Nashville *Tennessean* points to another menace, namely, that women "might be retained at lower wages than the men would require, and thus leave the men out of employment." But it is noted, with relief, that the United States Department of Labor has issued a set of regulations governing women in industrial employments which bid fair to obviate both dangers. There are nineteen of these regulations, all of them important, but the most important are that "women doing the same work as men shall receive the same wages," and that "slight changes in the process or in the arrangement of work shall not be regarded as justifying a lower rate for a woman than a man. This is a very big thing and a very just one."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

KAISER'S backers are quitting him von by von.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE chief product of Omsk seems to be bombsk.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THOSE *U*-boats were brought to Great Britain's knees instead.—*Indianapolis Star.*

HOG ISLAND offers the paradox of fleet-builders who are not fleet builders. —*Columbus Dispatch.*

IF the Germans ever again call us swine we can retaliate scathingly by calling them Germans.—*Richmond News Leader.*

WONDER how the fellows who married to escape the draft feel, now that the war has caved in on them?—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

PUNISH the Kaiser, of course. But let's just tie a tin can to the Crown Prince and turn him loose.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE former Kaiser says he has "some friends in America still." It is to be remarked that they are very still.—*Oshkosh Northwestern.*

As we understand it, Congress, which hasn't been able to pass a domestic revenue bill, wants to settle the world-war.—*Rome Sentinel.*

WILHELM claims to have been on a yacht when the war started. We know he was on the toboggan when it ended. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"GERMANY washes its hands of Russia," says Bernstorff, perhaps with Pontius Pilate and *Lady Macbeth* in mind. —*Wall Street Journal.*

IT is to be hoped that the boys returning from "over there" will bring back all their ability to fight—for good government.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE "Made in Germany" slogan will not be necessary after this. A simple yellow streak around the article will be sufficient.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN says the Kaiser was a mere tool in the war. He might have added that the Crown Prince was a sort of monkey-wrench.—*Chicago Daily News.*

WHEN there is nothing left to steal and no decent people left to murder, the Bolsheviki will put on a pious air and ask us for something to eat.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

STILL, I do not believe that Mr. William Randolph Hearst would go so far as to make a speech of welcome to returning soldiers in German.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHEN are they going to give Colonel House a speaking part?—*Detroit News.*

PRESIDENT WILSON beat Kaiser Bill to Paris, after all.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

THE mailed fist seems to have wound up in the dead-letter office.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE world league, if organized, will start its career unalterably opposed to any more world's series.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

GERMANY set out in 1914 to make itself the most hated and feared of nations. It's still the most hated.—*Anaconda Standard.*

How would it do to set the Kaiser adrift in a dory and guarantee him the freedom of the seas?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ONE of the few large capitals that have not formally offered the freedom of the city to Mr. Wilson is Washington. —*New York Sun.*

MR. WILSON has been elected a citizen of Paris. Can not Mr. Lodge argue from that that the Presidency is vacated? —*Rochester Herald.*

THE value of the German mark may fall and fall, but it never can get as cheap as some of the people it bought in America.—*Anaconda Standard.*

FOR forty years the Germans had been "rattling the saber," but now their chief occupation is waving the spoon.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

IF we had been in war as long as the other nations, it would have taken our Government until the next war to complete the casualty list.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

IF Paderewski is made President of the new Republic of Poland, he ought to be able to put a lot of harmony in the future concert of Europe. — *Arkansas Gazette.*

MARSE HENRY WATTERSON may not be much on prayer, but when he says, "God bless Wilson and give him wisdom," he certainly knows what's wanted. —*Buffalo News.*

THE Dutch proposal to put the Kaiser on an island will be all right if the island is in the tropics, and inhabited by mosquitoes and cooties and a volcano.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

WITH the exception of one regiment supplied with twenty-four 4.7's, no American-made guns ever reached the American front in France, which only means the Germans knew when to quit. — *Wall Street Journal.*

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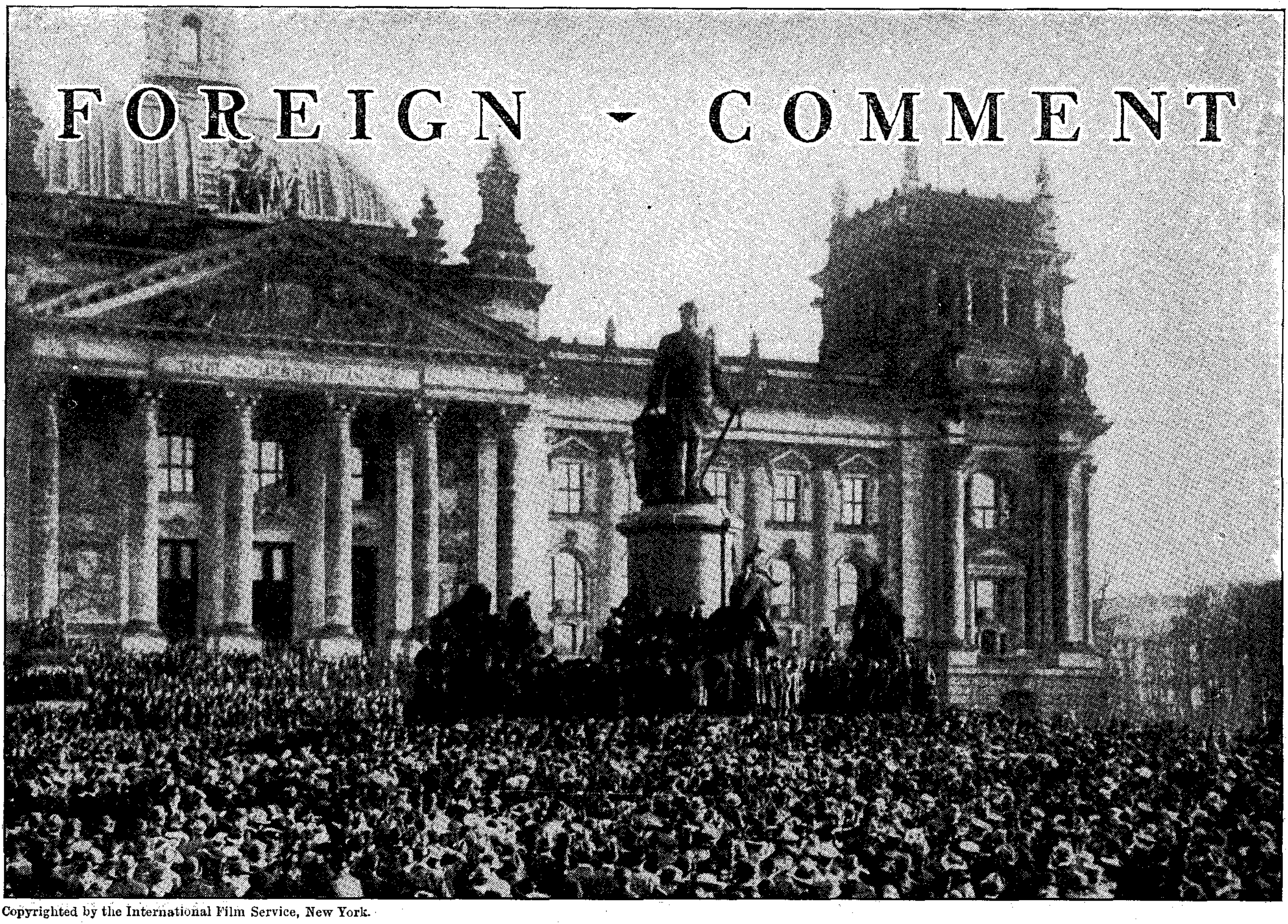
It is said that the former Crown Prince of Germany spends most of his time with his favorite greyhound, showing that a greyhound has not enough judgment to take advantage of its superior speed. —*Chicago Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE END OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Here is Philipp Scheidemann proclaiming the German Republic outside the Reichstag building in Berlin.

GERMAN PEACE THREATS AND WHINES

WE HAVE GOT TO BEHAVE. Germany gives us fair warning that she has put a rod in pickle which on the first convenient occasion she will lay about our backs if we do not mend our manners. Germany admits that there has been a slight accident, and for some unaccountable reason Allied troops are now "keeping the Watch on the Rhine," but if we think that Germany is defeated, we are greatly mistaken. The "undefeated Army" of the Fatherland is bringing back "untarnished escutcheons"; they are told that they have "fought the good fight," that they need never think of the war "in shame," and they are actually being assured that they were "not really defeated," but only obliged to succumb to the "superiority of brute force."

Meanwhile the evident determination of the Allies to pay no heed to German whines for mitigation of the armistice terms is making the heathen rage and the German people imagine a vain thing, namely, that they will "put us in our place" the very moment they have recovered from this unpleasant little incident. It is really astounding to discover to what depths of depravity all the Allied statesmen have sunk, save and except President Wilson. With their curious mental twist for regarding everything they wish to believe as an actual fact, the Huns have got it into their heads that the President has gone over to Europe simply and solely to save them from the wicked oppression of the bullying Allies, who, as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* so sweetly puts it, are indulging in "orgies of military swollen-headedness." The Frankfort organ—which, by the way, is located perilously near the occupied zone—is oblivious of defeat, and menacingly remarks:

"To imagine that the German nation can again be treated as it was for two hundred years after the Thirty Years' War is to labor under a terrible delusion. If Germany is forced to the realization that her ruin was deliberately contemplated and that the armistice and peace are to bring her nothing better than downfall—which she could have accepted honorably if she had cared to allow her unbeaten armies in France and Belgium to continue fighting—then there is nothing good in sight for Europe or for civilized mankind. It is high time that on all sides the orgies of military swollen-headedness should come to an end and that common sense, humanity, and justice should come into their own. It is time that ways and means should be taken to insure peace before the last germ of international reconciliation is destroyed."

Our old friend, the fire-eating Count Ernst zu Reventlow, through an unwonted medium, the Berlin *Vorwärts*, thinks that Germany might just as well renew the war. He asks:

"Are there not plenty of men in the returning armies who are eager to participate in the national defense? The Workers' and Soldiers' Councils have now an opportunity to render immediate service to the Fatherland. If they have the courage to decide for action, support will not fail them. Clemenceau finds himself in agreement with those official plotters in London who assert that a lasting peace is possible only if Germany is forever unable to rise from the dust.

"It is the robber, the man with the evil conscience, who despoils a defenseless victim. England and France have the desire to invade every part of our country, and thereby to create a condition of universal ruin. The Entente desires to see the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils dissolved, and it can not be denied that were this desire gratified, the enemy Powers would step in and act with the utmost severity and ruthlessness."

Theodore Wolff, the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, plays upon the same string, but in rather more dulcet tones:

"We rely on President Wilson to stand fast to his program, and we are counting on real peace negotiations, not a dictated peace. We will demand that the question of Alsace-Lorraine be decided by a vote of the people. We will also demand the independence of the eastern provinces of Germany and of German Austria.

"We count upon the Entente not to lay new economic burdens upon us, for that will lead to further hatred, and if the Entente attempts to say that Germany—now humble—is powerless, it will reckon falsely, for sixty million people can not indefinitely lie down before such threats."

The pathetic faith that the Huns possess in the supposed friendship of America received a rude jar at our last elections, but they think there is still time for the President to come to their aid. The Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* implores him to get busy and have the peace terms all fixt up before March 4:

"In view of America's sacrifices in blood and money, we may well believe that in order to prevent fresh wars the President is still serious about his scheme to conclude a peace based upon a league of nations. But his position in the council of the Allies and his influence have altered considerably since his speech on September 27. Even the French, lusting for revenge, did not then think it possible that the collapse of Germany would be so speedy and so complete. The intoxication of victory, which is only now in its beginnings, will go on increasing, and there will be an ever-lessening disposition to listen to Wilson's strivings for moderation and to follow the line of his ideals. If the new American Congress appears on the scene with its anti-German majority, it might well turn out that the German people could no longer reckon upon the carrying out of the principles which in the peace offer of November 5 they accepted as the foundation of a just peace."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* calls for the immediate summoning of a German national assembly in order to strengthen the President's hand, and it is terrified at the prospect of Congressional influence being felt at the peace table:

"It is very much to our interest to get things clear with Wilson while he is still able to make his word prevail with the other Allies. This will not be the case for very long, because he has to reckon at home with a strong countercurrent. The Republicans, who at the recent elections conquered both Houses of Congress, are furious opponents of Wilson's 'fourteen points.' At the moment their sharper tones can find expression only in the press, because they do not come into power until March 4 next. But when once they have taken control, it will be much more difficult for us than it is now to put through the Wilson principles. Wilson himself will see his arm paralyzed, but we alone will have to bear the bad effects.

"The only possible conclusion for us to draw from this state of things is that we should garner the peace harvest while the political weather is still to some extent favorable for us. In other words, we must pave the way as quickly as possible for the commencement of peace negotiations, and this can be done only if we establish a government which will express the will of the whole people, and not be suspected as merely the representative of a tiny group of Bolsheviki or would-be dictators—and therefore would not be admitted to the negotiation table at all."

This sort of argument would indicate that the "good old German spirit" is not yet dead, and that the gentle Hun will still bear a lot of watching. None the less, as the London *Guardian* puts it, "we feel no vindictiveness toward Germany; we have no desire to destroy her. But we do intend to make her powerless for evil and to compel her to make good, so far as humanly possible, the destruction she has wantonly, deliberately, and of set purpose wrought." *The Guardian* continues:

"If, however, we expect any real 'change of heart' in Germany, we are hugging illusions. The leopard does not change his spots because he is put into a cage; the German is what he always has been and always will be. He is utterly incapable of recognizing that in this war he has done anything meriting the reprobation of mankind. One of the German delegates who discust the details of the armistice has been complaining that 'not a humane word' was spoken to them at Marshal Foch's headquarters. This is the sublimity of impudence, and gives the measure of Teutonic insensibility to the world's detestation of the crimes that have been committed. Germany thinks she is a poor innocent who is being wronged and ill-treated; the sentence passed upon her is 'inhuman.' That is exactly what *Bill Sikes* often thought, and what the *Artful Dodger* actually remarked on a historic occasion."

BOLSHEVISM, THE END OF CIVILIZATION—On his way back to Holland from Russia, Dr. Oudendijk, the Dutch Minister in Petrograd, was interviewed by the London *Times* and made an impassioned plea for Allied intervention as a duty to civilization:

"I wish to give a solemn warning to the working classes of all nations. Bolshevism, I say without exaggeration, is the end of civilization. I have known Russia intimately for twenty years and never have the working classes of Russia suffered as they are at the present moment. I have never seen or dreamed of the possibility of such corruption, tyranny, and the absence of all semblance of freedom as there are in Russia at the present moment.

"Translated into practise, the five points of Bolshevism really come to this: (1) High wages; (2) don't work; (3) take other people's property; (4) no punishment; (5) no taxation; and I suppose there will always be a certain number of people who will adopt a program which in practise amounts to this. That is why, having myself seen the disastrous effects of this policy on all classes of society, I take the first opportunity on my arrival in England to warn the public. The bulk of the workmen in Russia are to-day far and away worse off than they ever have been, and the state of unemployment is simply terrible. When I left Petrograd the situation was one of utter starvation, and most people hardly knew how they would exist through the following day. The future to me seems hopeless. One thing is certain, that, left as she now is, Russia will be in a state of utter and complete ruin. Wherever Bolshevism rules the nation has been beaten to a pulp, and is utterly helpless."

Brüder!
Nicht schiessen!

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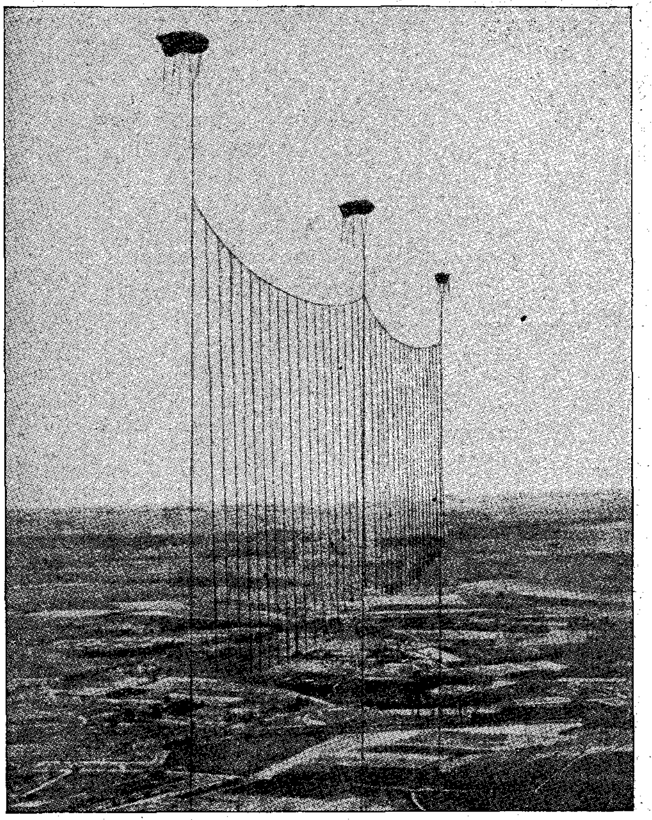
"BROTHERS, DON'T SHOOT!"

The Spartacus, or Bolshevist, group securing the surrender of a barrack of Uhlans. The banner bears the words: "Brothers, don't shoot!"

AMERICA'S PLACE IN THE NEW WORLD

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM of the Peace Conference, says the London *Round Table*, an influential quarterly review, is to decide exactly what America's position is going to be in the reconstructed world. "The future position of America in the world," it says, "not that of Germany, Austria, or Turkey, is the great issue which now hangs on the Peace Conference." From the old system of the "balance of power" the United States has always remained aloof, and Great Britain would have done so if she could. *The Round Table* remarks on this point:



BEATING THE GERMANS IN THE AIR.

These are the "balloon-aprons" suspended at a great height over London suburbs. They proved to be almost certain death-traps for German nocturnal air-raiders. —*Daily Mail* (London).

"The narrowness of the moat which divided England from Europe impelled her to support the weaker side in diplomacy, and again and again to preserve the balance by engaging the stronger side in war. From the moment of her independence the American Republic endeavored to treat the American continent as a world apart as tho she were unconcerned in the rise or fall of states in Europe. The present war was needed to show that the Atlantic is now narrower than the Straits of Dover before the days of steam, and that while despots rear their heads in Europe freedom has no sanctuaries. America as well as England now sees that the world is one. Their isolation, which was never splendid, is now impossible."

The "unnatural alienation" of America and Great Britain they tell us, enabled the balance of power to outlive its time by a century. "The first task of the Peace Conference is to settle the terms of peace, its second to frame a League of Nations." One item from this program will show the difficulty of these two tasks, and how they might be handled "by a conference inspired by a sense of its own permanence." The disposal of "derelict territories severed from the German and Turkish empires" will have to be settled:

"The crux of the problem lies in the fact that none of the territories outside Europe, detached by this war from the German and Turkish empires, can in the near future provide peace, order, and good government for themselves. How to provide government for these territories is the most difficult of the questions which the Conference has to face. From a hundred lips and pens the answer will come that the solution lies in international control."

The Round Table then proceeds to show the failure in practise of control by a committee without direct executive power, and points to the dismal failure, for example, of the international control of Tangier to-day. That would be the position, it argues of an international committee under the League of Nations Such a committee might nominally have executive power but in practise each of its members would have to refer to his own Government for authority, and agreement would have to be unanimous before any action was taken. Some Power or Powers it says, will have to assume new burdens, and America must be one of them:

"The time has come for America to consider this whole matter on grounds far wider than those created by her citizens in founding the republic of Liberia. The League of Nations will render obsolete the old pernicious idea of empire rightly abhorrent to American tradition. The duty of external government can now once for all be placed on its right footing of trusteeship to society at large, if at this juncture the greatest and wealthiest of all democratic nations will not shrink from assuming her share.

"But if America can discard her old tradition of aloofness, it is surely not too much to ask that her allies should forget their old rivalries and claims. If once the problem is really considered on that plane, it will come to be seen how largely it is solved if once America will make herself answerable to a league of nations for peace, order, and good government in some or all of the regions of the Middle East. Her very detachment renders her an ideal custodian of the Dardanelles. For exactly similar reasons, her task in preserving the autonomy of Armenia, Arabia, and Persia will be easier than if it were to rest in English hands. Her vast Jewish population preeminently fits her to protect Palestine, and with her in control of countries between India and Europe, all English objections to the railway development which these regions require would be removed."

It is particularly in the Near and Middle East that *The Round Table* is anxious to see America dominant. It argues that these lands require irrigation, railroads, and agricultural exploitation, and America can produce both the capital and the expert knowledge required. Farther north, too, American intervention is sought:

"Nor can America turn her back on Russia, for she is morally pledged to put her hand to the task of regenerating that unhappy people. . . . If once America shoulders the task of creating order in the Middle East, she will buttress Russia from the South, for order, no less than anarchy, is infectious. As steward of the Near East, America can extend to the blind giant the neighborly hand of a friendship which is open to no suspicion."

A HORRIBLE SIGHT—Admiral Sir David Beatty, in his speech on board the *Lion* after the surrender of the German Fleet, express his contemptuous pity for the foe. As reported by the London *Chronicle*, he said:

"It was a pitiable sight—in fact, it was a horrible sight—to see these great ships following a British light cruiser and being shepherded like a flock of sheep by the Grand Fleet. We expected them to have the courage that we look for from those whose work lies upon great waters; we expected them to do something for the honor of their country; and I am sure that the sides of this gallant old ship, which have been well hammered in the past, must have ached, as I ached and as you ached, to give them another taste of what we had intended for them. But I will say this, that their humiliating end was a sure end and a proper end to an enemy who has proved himself so lacking in chivalry. At sea his strategy, his tactics, and his behavior have been beneath contempt; his end is beneath contempt, and worthy of a nation which has waged war in the manner in which the enemy has waged war."

As the London Socialist *Justice* remarks:

"If the German rulers had behaved with the very least sense of honor or chivalry, we should have felt sad at such national humiliation even when undergone by our bitterest enemy. As it is, we can feel nothing of the kind."

GERMANY'S "TERRIBLE ACCOUNT"

THE ENGAGING FORMULA of "no annexations, no indemnities" seems likely to have few friends at the peace table. A study of the Allied press shows very clearly that there are going to be annexations. For instance, the German colonies are not to be returned; that is considered a settled matter. But it is not settled who is to have them. So, too, in the matter of indemnities it seems pretty clear that the Allies intend to exact from Germany, not a punitive indemnity such as Germany exacted from France in 1871, but an indemnity of repayment and restitution. In a recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies Mr. Louis Klotz, France's Minister of Finance, recalled the saying of Mr. Lloyd George that "Germany must pay for the war the limit of her capacity to pay," and that Mr. Clemenceau had declared that a "most terrible account between peoples is opened; it shall be settled." According to the *Matin*, Mr. Klotz vehemently added:

> "Indeed, it will, and it will be the duty of the Government jealously to watch over this payment. The taxpayer will accept the sacrifices demanded of him if he feels that everything has been done to obtain from the enemy restitution, reparation, and the necessary guaranties without which public opinion, which has placed confidence in us, will be deceived. The Chamber must say whether it intends to make our country, or those responsible for the war, pay the cost of it."

Even more emphatic are the declarations of British statesmen. In a speech at Dundee reported in the London *Daily Chronicle*, one of the English Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Winston Churchill, remarked:

> "We intend to make Germany pay for the harm she has done to the uttermost farthing. The Germans are capable of paying ton for ton of their shipping, and their gold, their securities, and any other liquid assets of which they may dispose.
>
> "We intend to exact from them these things by way of general reparation for the injury they have done, subject only to this, that, in extracting this payment from them, we must be careful not to extract it in a form which will injure our own trade."

The London *Daily Mail* reminds us that Germany had specifically avowed her intention of exacting large indemnities from all the Allies:

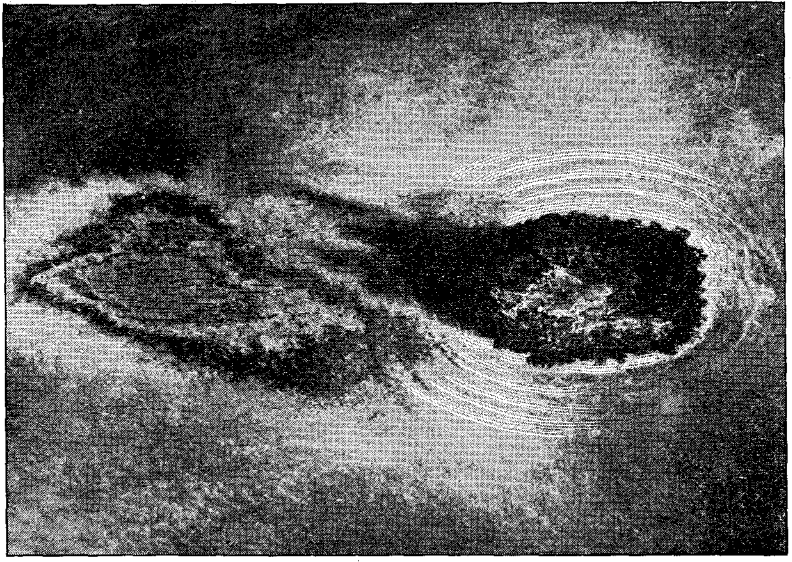
> "What she intended to do with the Allies if she won she was kind enough to inform the world when her armies seemed to have victory within their grasp. She meant to take all their foreign securities. The United States was to be made to surrender enormous sums. Great Britain, as Count von Roon told the Prussian Upper Chamber some months ago, was to be called upon to provide $45,000,000,000. 'We must not hesitate to place upon France a burden which presses her down to the utmost,' stated that well-known German economist, Professor Schumacher."

It is well to remember, *The Mail* points out, what Germany did to France in 1871, when she not only exacted the cost of the war, some $570,000,000, but exacted an additional $430,000,000 by way of a fine, and took over Alsace-Lorraine, which was then valued at $320,000,000. Continuing, *The Mail* says:

> "We ask for no fine; we only require 'reparation.' Germany is well able to make it. The railway systems in the German states are the property of the various governments. Those governments have, in addition, forests, mines, and large areas of land, and the value of these assets probably exceeds $10,000,000,000. On a moderate estimate the value of the German mineral deposits is as follows:

Coal	$850,000,000,000
Iron	5,000,000,000
Potash	100,000,000,000
	$955,000,000,000

> The total war-expenditure incurred by the Allies stands at about $125,000,000,000, and may be considerably reduced. It is thus less than one-seventh the main German assets in sight.
>
> "The people who tell us Germany can not pay disregard the fact that during the last decade before the war Germany was accumulating wealth with a speed rivaled by no nation except perhaps the United States. According to Herr Helfferich, she was saving $2,500,000,000 of capital each year, and was investing a large part of that in foreign securities. Those securities have not all vanished or been mortgaged, and she can pay the first instalment of her debt to the Allies by handing them over."



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ANOTHER *U*-BOAT GONE TO JOIN ITS VICTIMS.

The telltale oil patch, the mute evidence that a German submarine had finished its piratical course through the explosion of a depth bomb.

The editor of that somewhat caustic paper, the London *Truth*, warns his readers that it is possible for the Allies, in exacting indemnities from Germany, to lose rather than gain by the process. He says:

> "There is not merely the question of capacity, but the question of the ways and means of payment. Only ignorant and foolish persons can suppose that Germany can pay any large indemnity in gold. All the gold she possesses would not pay for even half of the material damage she has done in Belgium alone. It is only in goods and labor that payment of an indemnity is practicable, and there, as the Prime Minister and Sir Eric Geddes have pointed out, you are up against another troublesome problem. You have to take care that you do not carry your demands to lengths which will injure your own industries and stimulate those of the enemy, and that might happen whether the goods flooded the market here or in any other country.
>
> "All this does not mean that Germany is to be let off, but simply that it is ridiculous to talk about indemnities without any regard to such vital considerations as, first of all, the limit of the enemy's ability to pay, and, secondly, the need of precautions in order that the payment shall not indirectly damage those who receive it."

The debate in the Allied press on this subject has produced from the Huns what is perhaps the sublimest piece of arrogant insolence that has been written during the war. The *Kölnische Zeitung* has the temerity to remark:

> "While the Allies are debating how and what to make Germany pay, it is not only our right but our duty to set up counter-claims. The armistice conditions accorded us the privilege of notifying our damages. Let us make use of that privilege. The illegal and inexcusable blockade injured us to an extent which can not even approximately be estimated. Above all, it cost us the loss of the war with all the horrible consequences connected with it."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

HOLLAND'S LONG FIGHT AGAINST THE SEA ENTERS UPON A NEW PHASE.

HOLLAND'S APPROACHING CONQUEST

MORE IMPORTANT even than the news that "the Dutch have taken Holland" is the fact that they are now preparing to retake a conquered province that has not been wholly theirs since the days of ancient Rome, and that was finally snatched away in full measure some seven centuries since. The Zuider Zee is at last to be drained, in accordance with the act passed by the States-General in 1913, whose fulfilment has been postponed by the Great War. For thirty years previous this huge engineering enterprise had been debated and discust. Originally, we are told by H. Merian Allen, writing in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, December 21), this enormous area was occupied by a dense forest, in the midst of which was a lake, of moderate size, called Flivo by the Romans. The rulers of the great empire, ever inclined to experiment upon nature for the maintenance of strategic advantage, turned their attention to the river Rhine, and a large portion of it was diverted into the Yssel, having, at that time, an outlet in Flivo. The result was a gradual overflow of the little lake's banks. Trees and shrubbery were uprooted, and the country for miles around became a soft marsh. Mr. Allen goes on:

> "Then Neptune looked with longing eyes upon this muddy waste, claiming it for his own. About the middle of the thirteenth century, the North Sea broke through the upper sand-dunes and swept over the land. Thousands of villages, with their inhabitants, were engulfed and destroyed. Geographical continuity was obliterated, and Holland found herself cut in two by an ocean eighty-five miles long from north to south and from ten to forty-five broad. It proved, moreover, quite as treacherously dangerous a sea as that which divided her from Britain.
>
> "Of course, it was to be presumed that everywhere on the banks of this impressive emissary of the great water-god towns should grow up, and, furthermore, that they should become rich and powerful through trade with the outer world, for was not Holland the world's carrier in those past days? Indeed, during the earlier years of the Netherlands' commercial supremacy, not forgetting the period following her emancipation from Spain, some of her greatest fleets were owned by these hamlets and cities. The winds and tides of the then formidable Zuider carried them from their several ports out into the open, where they proceeded to the Mediterranean, and even to the Indies.
>
> "Many such marts, by reason of changed conditions, have long been dead towns, depending through a number of passing generations largely upon romantic memories for current recognition. Among others that have retained some, at least, of the old-time importance Amsterdam stands easily premier. For with its ship-building, diamond-cutting, glass-blowing, and chemicals, it is fortified against future transportation difficulties by casual connections with the North Sea. . . . . . .
>
> "What effect the transformation from seaports to inland towns will have upon the material welfare of these remarkable places, and what changes, too, will come over the surface of our historical memories environing them, remains to be seen. Holland has fought the sea long and, in the end, always successfully, and she may quite safely be depended upon to wage to a victorious close this latest planned conflict for a mighty province. . . . . . .
>
> "The bill to-day before the law-making body of the Netherlands, tho, for the moment, embracing somewhat restricted designs, yet contemplates the expenditures of about fifty millions. It provides for the enclosing of the inland ocean by constructing a dike, twenty-five miles long, running from the North Holland coast to the small island of Wierengen, and thence to Piaam, on the opposite Frisian shore. After the work of effectually hemming in the waters is completed, the process of drainage will be commenced. For this purpose are to be built four large basins, or polders, through the instrumentality of which, within fifteen years, five hundred thousand acres of exceedingly fertile ground will be thrown open to cultivation. Need it be added that this amazing feat will be but one of many instances where the Dutch have reclaimed soil from the encroachments of the sea! Literally, half of the country has been 'made'; since the sixteenth century over a million acres trace their genesis in this fashion.
>
> "As the Netherlands has always largely relied upon forced inundations to check inroads of the enemy, the passing of the Zuider Zee will mark, necessarily, a new era in Holland's internal defense system, as well as close to the eye an object of profound historic interest. The student of history can not fail to remember how, during the memorable war with Spain for independence, the horrible siege of Leyden was terminated by entrance into the city of the patriot flotilla on billows created by cut dikes. It was argued then, as often before as since, 'Better a drowned land than a lost one.' Later on, in the mid-seventeenth century, Louis XIV. was compelled temporarily to abandon operations there by the same uncompromising antagonist."

WHEELS THAT EXPLODE

THE ORDINARY EMERY-WHEEL, used in thousands of shops for grinding purposes, is compared by a contributor to *The American Machinist* (New York, December 12) to "a keg of gunpowder." It is safe if handled with common sense, but is likely to make trouble for the careless. Any thing, or part of a thing, when in rapid motion, will take a straight line unless something prevents it, and every part of a whirling wheel resents being forced into circular motion. It tries to get into straight-line motion, and if the wheel is not strong enough, these efforts will burst it. The fragments fly off in their straight lines, like bullets from a gun, and the vicinity of the wheel is about as healthy as the ground under an exploding shrapnel-shell. The writer in *The Machinist* emphasizes the duty of employers to guard these wheels and to insist that they shall be cautiously handled by workmen, whose carelessness is sometimes responsible for accidents. He writes in substance:

"Certain kinds of wheels seldom burst, but these are not among the most efficient on common work. On the other hand, there are millions of wheels made every year which have all the good and bad points of a keg of gunpowder: they are perfectly safe if handled with discretion and common sense, but possess great potentialities for evil when ordinary precautions are neglected.

"The ordinary wheels are pieces of pottery or vitrified ware in which are embedded particles of abrasive, usually artificial, very little emery being used for this purpose.

"These wheels after molding are burned in a kiln where, if the heat is irregular, if the cooling proceeds too rapidly, or if a cold blast of air reaches the heated wheels, some of them will break. If cold shuts are formed when the wheels are being molded the heat of burning will open them. It is also possible for impurities in the grain or bond to cause wheels to burst open during the burning process.

"After a wheel has come from the kiln apparently whole and sound there are still many processes, such as turning to shape, bushing, balancing, etc., through which it must pass before it is packed for shipment. In these stages there are many opportunities for it to be hit so that hidden or unnoticed cracks are started, and even after it has reached the customer there is still danger that it may be dropt and cracked, in which case the man who drops it will probably say nothing about it.

"Thus when a wheel is mounted for service it is at best but a piece of pottery which, tho it has been inspected and tested by its maker, has had many opportunities for injury since it left his hands. The tensile strength of the uninjured material is between 1,000 and 1,500 pounds per square inch, while if a crack exists the strength may be nothing at all.

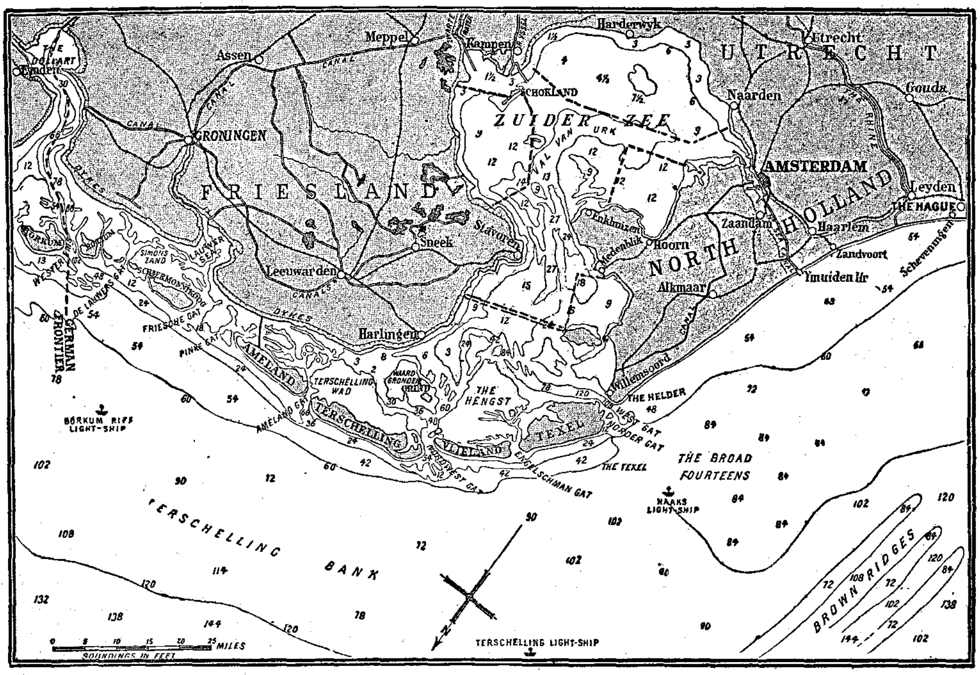
"The employer in whose service such wheels are used is in duty bound to allow only such operatives to use them who understand the attending dangers and know how to avoid them, and he is not justified in permitting an employee to operate any wheel without guards of tested efficiency and utility.

"It is not an uncommon thing to see a workman in ignorance nullifying the efforts of the management to safeguard him. Some jobs, it is asserted, can not be done with a guarded wheel, but if this be true they are good jobs to do some other way. In most cases the obstacle exists in the minds of the operator or of some one higher up who suffers from mental inertia.

"Every wheel should be guarded. Every wheel should be thoroughly inspected before being placed on the machine. When the wheel is in place on the machine it should be used with care and due deference to its capabilities, remembering that it is ready at all times to revenge itself if it is abused. Keep it under guard all the time. It is a good servant under proper discipline, but the price of its safe service is eternal vigilance."

WHICH MOVED—LAND OR SEA?

INDICATIONS along vast stretches of the coast-lines of the world familiar to all geologists and to many laymen are explicable only on the theory that either the ocean or the land has changed its level. In places there are great "drowned valleys," like that of the Hudson, which runs beneath New York Bay and out to sea. Here the land has sunk or the water has risen. Elsewhere there are sea-beaches, hundreds of feet up on hillsides, showing an elevation of the land or a dropping of the water-level. Which has moved in all these cases—the land or the water? Geologists are still debating this question. A recent French writer believes that the land is responsible, largely because we may suppose one portion of the coast to have risen and another to have sunk simultaneously, while the ocean must have maintained the same average level everywhere. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 2–9):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Assen
Meppel
Kampen
Harderwyk
Utrecht
U T R E C H T
Gouda
Naarden
SCHOKLAND
Z U I D E R Z E E
VAL VAN URK
GRONINGEN
CANAL
CANALS
DYKES
F R I E S L A N D
AMSTERDAM
THE RHINE
Leyden
THE HAGUE
Zaandam
Haarlem
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Hoorn
Alkmaar
Stavoren
Sneek
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
BORKUM
ROTTUM
SIMONS ZAND
LAUWER SEA
SCHIERMONNIKOOG
WESTER EMS
DE LAUWERS GAT
GERMAN FRONTIER
FRIESCHE GAT
PINKE GAT
AMELAND
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TERSCHELLING WAD
WAARD GRONDER GRIND
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THE HENGST
VLIELAND
TEXEL
Willemsoord
THE HELDER
WEST GAT
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THE TEXEL
EIERLANDSCHE GAT
VLIESTROOM
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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

ZUIDER ZEE—HOLLAND'S LATEST REALTY DEVELOPMENT.

"It is well known that throughout most of western Europe and northern Africa the recent investigations of geologists having to do with questions relating to the Quaternary period have been able to show the existence of alluvial terraces at well-determined levels, practically constant throughout this vast region of the globe.

"Their existence can be explained only by a relative movement of the oceans and the continents. The difficulty, however, is to ascertain whether we have to do only with oscillations of sea-level or with phenomena of elevation and depression of continental masses.

"A recent work of Mr. Joleaud on the geology of southern Tunis contains . . . new arguments on the side of the theory of continental movements.

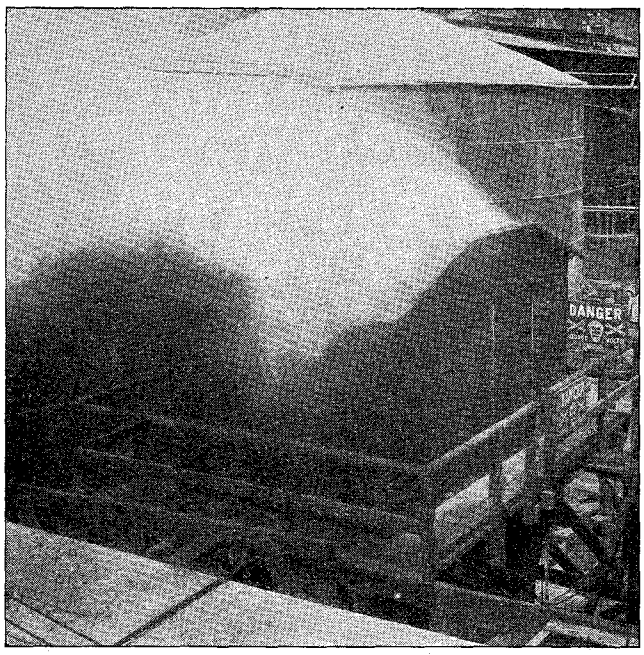
"Mr. Joleaud, who is one of the greatest authorities on north African geology and who has long been studying these questions of raised coast-lines, asserts that he has seen nowhere on the coasts of the Little Syrtis the ancient raised beaches 300 to 500 feet up, such as are found along the whole northern coast of Algeria.

"He adds that they could not have been removed by continental drainage, so they could never have existed. Mr. Joleaud remarks further that if the sea had reached this height it would have overflowed Egypt, where there has been no incursion of the ocean at any recent era.

"It seems, then, more and more plausible that the formation of raised beaches and of the fluviatile terraces that prolong them is due to continental movements, and not to oceanic oscillations. During the Quaternay it was the continents—and perhaps only certain continents—that moved, and not the sea-level."

TO TAKE THE DUST FROM INDUSTRY

A NEW PROCESS that promises to solve the perplexing industrial problem of dust and fumes in factories is described by William H. Easton, of the Westinghouse Company, in an article entitled "Electrostatic Dust Precipitation," contributed by him to *Industrial Management* (New York, December). In this process the dust particles are charged with electricity so that they fly to the sides of a tube oppositely charged and cling there until dislodged by jarring. An interesting feature is that the process not only abolishes the nuisance of clouds of dust or fumes, but also saves valuable material that would otherwise be lost. Mr. Easton instances a smelting company which collected copper-dust in this way to the value of $180,000 a year—more than the cost of its precipitating plant. The ability to make an injurious substance useful by pressing a button would seem to merit the attention of all manufacturers. Mr. Easton asserts that the method "provides industry with a new instrumentality." To summarize his article:



Illustrations by courtesy of "Industrial Management" (New York, December).

BEFORE THE CURRENT WAS TURNED ON.

"Dust has always presented a perplexing industrial problem. The clouds that pour from cement-mills, blast-furnaces, smelters, and many other kinds of plants, not only represent a waste of valuable material, but cause countless troubles in the plant, injure the surrounding country, give rise to unending lawsuits, and banish many industries into the wilderness. Numerous chemical and mechanical methods have been devised to suppress dust, but none has heretofore been generally applicable, especially when very fine dust is to be handled. The electrostatic process has, however, proved to be highly successful.

"One of the interesting features of the process is that, tho developed solely to prevent a nuisance, it frequently proves most profitable financially. A copper-smelting company, for example, installed a precipitating plant at a cost of $113,900. The operating expenses were $14,600 a year; but the value of the copper-dust collected was $180,018 a year, which certainly represents a satisfactory profit. Cement-plants can also show a good return even on such low-value material as raw cement-dust, but of special importance is the fact that many cement-plants can collect many tons of potash per annum, which is valuable at all times, and immensely so at present.

"This process is in practical service for suppressing the dust from rock-crushers; removing dust, tar, and soot from illuminating gas; suppressing the smoke from locomotive round-houses and other places where mechanical stokers can not be used; and collecting the fine powders produced in the manufacture of lampblack, desiccated foods, and the like. It is also applicable to the removal of fine drops of liquid carried in gases, and so finds use in removing acid fumes from the emissions of chemical plants. It appears applicable wherever problems due to fine suspended particles arise.

"Tho the electrostatic method of dust-precipitation is new, the underlying principle is as old as the hills. Rub a rubber comb against a woolen garment and the comb, becoming electrified, can attract and hold scraps of paper and other small particles. This is the phenomenon on which the process is based.

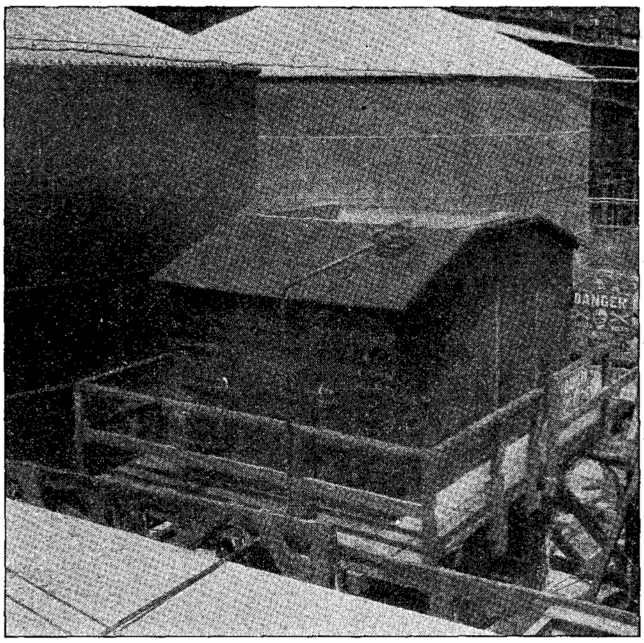
"Scientists discovered some years ago that if a gas carrying small solid particles was passed through an intense electrostatic field, the solid particles would be precipitated. No practical use was made of the method, however, until Dr. Cottrell, now of the United States Bureau of Mines, saw the industrial possibilities that lay in it and developed the present process, which is generally referred to as the Cottrell process.

"A typical Cottrell treater for precipitating the dust carried by gases consists of two large horizontal pipes connected together by means of a large number of small vertical tubes. Inside each tube hangs a fine wire, which is charged by means of direct current to a very high potential—from 50,000 to 100,000 volts. The tubes are grounded so that a strong electrostatic field exists inside the tubes.

"When the dust-laden gases strike the electrostatic field the solid dust particles are attracted to the walls of the tube, where they adhere until the tube is jarred or hammered by a mechanical device, when they fall into hoppers below. When properly designed, a Cottrell treating system can remove about ninety-five per cent. of the dust or liquid content of the gas passing through the tubes composing it."

As a direct electric current of 100,000 volts was unknown when this process was first developed, new machinery had to be devised and built to generate it, but all obstacles have now been overcome, Mr. Easton tells us, and these electric dust-abolishers are now in successful operation, to the relief of the general public, and, in some instances, to the great financial advantage of those who have adopted them.

SOCKS WITH COTTON TOPS—We recently printed a suggestion from Prof. E. W. Gudger, of North Carolina Normal College, to the effect that wool might be conserved by knitting stockings with wool feet and cotton tops. Professor Gudger now sends us a letter from Rufus W. Scott, of the knit-goods section of the War Industries Board, in which occurs the following paragraph:



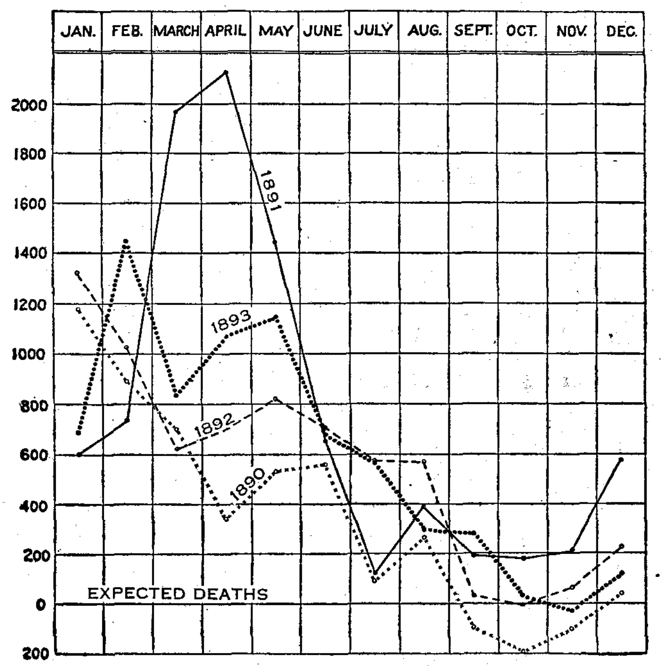
AFTER THE CURRENT WAS TURNED ON.

"For your information we are very glad to advise you that many millions of pairs of wool stockings have been bought and distributed to our soldiers, the tops of which were made entirely of cotton, the foot and lower-leg portion being made of wool."

WILL THE INFLUENZA COME BACK?

THE LAST GREAT INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC—that of 1890—continued, in parts of the United States at least, through 1893. That this is the usual history of the disease, and that we must prepare for something of the sort in the present instance, is the belief of Dr. W. A. Evans and Dr. M. O. Heckard, of the Chicago Health Department; and they fortify their opinion with statistics and diagrams representing health conditions in Chicago during the years in question. The writers remind us at the outset that altho the present epidemic began in Europe several months ago, cablegrams informing us of the continued or recurring prevalence of the disease in England, France, and Germany are received from day to day. This prompts their inquiry into the history of past epidemics of the disease with a view to determining what we may expect in the next few years. They write in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Boston, November):

"Hirsch's 'Handbook of Historical and Geographical Pathology' records almost one hundred epidemics occurring in the eight hundred years prior to 1889. It is clearly set forth that practically each of these epidemics lasted longer than one year, or else recurred several times during the course of two or more years. Consideration of this fact led us to study the record of the pandemic of 1889–93 as it exhibited itself in Chicago. The material for the study was found in the yearly reports of the Chicago Health Department for the years 1888 to 1894 inclusive.



DEATH-RATE IN CHICAGO IN FOUR GRIPPE YEARS,

As compared with the rate otherwise expected.

"In 1890 Dr. S. Wickersham, health commissioner, said in his annual report:

"'Influenza, beginning in our city early in January, reached its height the last week in January, at which time my belief is that over 100,000 of our citizens were sufferers from that cause alone. It continued to prevail during February, March, and April in a modified degree. Its duration was about four months. In the week having the highest mortality there were 694 deaths.'

"In 1891 the disease recurred, for we find Dr. J. D. Ware, then health commissioner, saying in his annual report: 'During March and April there were 3,400 deaths in each month largely due to pneumonia and influenza, which seemed to be epidemic.'

"No mention is made of influenza in the annual reports of 1892–93, but Dr. A. R. Reynolds, health commissioner at that time, tells us that the disease prevailed as late as 1893.

"The influenza bacillus was not discovered until the epidemic was well under way, and as a means of general diagnosis bacteriologic examinations were not employed. Diagnosis was by clinical symptoms. In view of the well-known influence of publicity on diagnosis, our opinion is that the best basis for judgment as to the effect of influenza in 1889 to 1893 is the curve for deaths from all causes. . . . . . .

"Conclusions:

"First. Pandemics of influenza usually continue for several years.

"Secondly. The epidemic in Chicago in 1890 continued to recur, or else to otherwise increase the mortality rate of Chicago up to and through 1893.

"Thirdly. The principal increases in deaths were due to pneumonia, bronchitis, and influenza.

"Fourthly. The number of deaths was highest among persons from twenty to forty. The greater increase above the expected was in the death of persons over sixty. . . . Children of school age seem to enjoy some relative immunity.

"Fifthly. This study indicates a probability either that influenza will recur several times during the next few years or that there will be an increase in pneumonia, or both.

"Sixthly. This study plainly indicates a need for continued work to control the acute respiratory diseases during 1918, 1919, and for several years thereafter."

TRAINS OF SURFACE-CARS—"What is the present status of surface-car train operation?" asks an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, December 7). On the Hog Island shipyard line and on other lines in congested war-industry districts, surface-cars are being operated in trains. In view of the progress which the small one-man car is making, the practise seems to be a direct reversion. We read further:

"Surface-car train operation is not a new idea. Transportation companies have experimented with it ever since the operation of electric cars in trains has been a practical possibility. With the introduction of light multiple-unit control systems a few years ago attention was again directed to it, but, like the double-deck car, it was usually discarded after a short trial . . . . The inherent defect is that operating units of large passenger-carrying capacity, be they single cars or groups of cars operated as single units, slow down the schedules. The reason for this is that in ordinary surface-line traffic the number of stops per mile increases with the number of passengers per car. Train operation is almost ideal where masses of passengers are loaded or unloaded at definite stations, as in rapid-transit service. It has been characteristic of the war-industry service that most of the industrial or military plants requiring the transport of large numbers of employees during the rush hours are located in places removed from the housing districts and the normal centers of urban traffic distribution. The service to these plants, therefore, has been more akin to rapid transit than to ordinary surface-line service. The problem has been to secure a high passenger density per mile of track, and this, of course, is most easily secured by the use of large operating units where the traffic is of the rush-hour character. For this service train operation has been highly successful. That it has been is no indication of its merit for all classes of service, however."

A NEW CEREAL—Rice-polish is described by *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) as a comparatively new cereal substitute, being the waste which comes from the rice in the polishing process, whereby the outer layers of the grain, containing the phosphorus, are removed. We are told:

"Formerly this rice-polish was sold by the ton for stock food, but an agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, visiting New Orleans, had it placed on the market for making conservation bread in proportions of one-fourth rice-polish to three-fourths wheat flour. *The Flour and Grain World* describes the methods of cleaning and polishing rice whereby this product is obtained. Rough rice from the threshing-machine is first separated from trash, the hulls or chaff removed by rapidly revolving millstones, and the outer skin of the grain then removed by pounding in huge mortars, which gives a mixture of clean rice, fine chaff, and flour. The rice is then polished by friction against moose-hide or sheepskin, tanned and worked to a high degree of softness, by which the outer layers of the grain are removed. This is the process that yields the rice-polish, which is said to contain the most nutritive portions of the grain."

LETTERS - AND - ART

WHEN "MACBETH" MURDERED IN A Y. M. C. A. UNIFORM

THEATRICAL HISTORY is plentifully sprinkled with the misadventures of the stage. They nearly always call out the remark that the "audience was convulsed with laughter." Not so, however, when Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Mary Anderson played scenes from "Macbeth" amid a chapter of mishaps before an audience of wounded soldiers mingled with some civilians in England. Miss Anderson is likely remembered with affection by many, tho it is thirty years since Americans acclaimed her as "Our Mary," and her recent years have been spent in England. Such of our boys as were favored in seeing these performances given in "Eagle Huts" in various parts will bring home memories with which to match those of their forbears. Mr. Sothern's account of the first performance, given with the assistance of the veteran actor, Sir John Hare, is one of the delights of the January *Scribner's*. In preparing for the performance Sir John, with the precautions of the veteran, took upon himself too many duties in addition to his chief function of prompter, so the "stage waits" were scarcely unavoidable. To set the scene for the reader, Mr. Sothern first writes:

Photograph by Central News Photo Service, New York.

"OUR MARY," WELL KNOWN IN THE EIGHTIES.

War-relief work brought Mary Anderson (Mrs. Antonio de Navarro) from her comfortable retirement to charm a generation that never knew her on the American stage.

"We were to interpret four scenes—that wherein *Lady Macbeth* receives news of *King Duncan's* approach, the scene wherein she urges *Macbeth* to commit the crime, the murder scene itself, and the scene where the *Queen* walks in her sleep. In this scene the *Doctor* was to be played by Mr. Ben Greet and the *Lady-in-Waiting* by Miss Molly Hare, the daughter of Sir John Hare, the distinguished English actor.

"We were all very serious about this performance, and the result justified the amount of anxiety lavished upon it, for the audience was undoubtedly imprest by the tragedy. The occasion was fraught with all sorts of tender and noble associations—the wounded men, the nurses, the doctors, the anxious and sympathetic villagers and neighbors—the eagerness of all those concerned in the success of the venture, whereon the prosperity of the little hospital depended, all these emotions charged the atmosphere and lent an intimate and affectionate grace to the day."

The costumes of the performers were un-Shakespearian, Mr. Sothern in Y. M. C. A. uniform and Miss Anderson in the dress of to-day. Properties, too, were simplified to the indispensable "two daggers, blood-stained"; "a bell to be sounded before the line, 'The bell invites me'"; "a letter to be delivered to *Lady Macbeth*"; saucers of blood, and a padded mallet to sound the "knocking at the door." It was the manipulation of these that Sir John entrusted to no one but himself with results that Mr. Sothern recounts. The stage was about eight feet square, without scenery or curtains. The built-up stage brought down the top of a doorway through which exits from the stage were made so low as to furnish a menace to an unwary and absorbed actor. A plank that connected the stage through the doorway with a kitchen-table in the next room furnished a narrow footway—too narrow for two, as the event proved:

"Now came the tragedy. Mr. Ben Greet recalled to those present the chief circumstances of the play and retired through the door at the back. A pause. Then Miss Anderson entered. That she held the people in this primitive, unadorned scene without other aid than her countenance and her reading; that she thrilled them and moved them so that they quite forgot where they were—such was the universal verdict of the simpler folk present and of others more sophisticated who had seen this play under far other conditions. So far as the audience was concerned, nothing appeared to mar its appreciation. But for those of us who were, so to speak, behind the scenes, a few ghastly moments shook our nerves. I found that my Y. M. C. A. costume did not in any disastrous degree interfere with my *Macbeth*. Our generous auditors made all allowances, and that a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association should then and there soak himself in the blood of good *King Duncan* aroused no apparent resentment nor astonishment. But I had troubles of my own all the same. Every time I went out at that rear door I smashed my forehead against the top of it.

"One of my exits was with Miss Anderson through this same door.

> Only look up clear,
> To alter favor ever is to fear,

says *Lady Macbeth* to her doubting lord,

> Leave all the rest to me.

"He places his arm about her. She goes out center and he follows.

"We did all this and *Lady Macbeth* walked with safety over the piece of plank on to the kitchen-table; but I, as *Macbeth*, put my leg down one of those chasms and disappeared in the floor up to my waist. I pulled myself out, however, and made off. Nobody laughed. I was regarded, I am sure, with respectful sympathy.

"In the first scene, where *Lady Macbeth* reads the letter from her lord, a messenger enters and announces, 'The King comes here to-night.'

"Cries *Lady Macbeth:*

> Thou'rt mad to say it.

"Says the messenger:

> So please you it is true; our Thane is coming;
> One of my fellows had the speed of him,
> Who almost dead for breath had scarcely more
> Than would make up his message.

"*Lady Macbeth:*

Give him tending,
He brings great news.
(*Exit Messenger.*)

"That most amiable gentleman who played the messenger had rehearsed this speech with great devotion; but the fury of the scene he had not taken into account, nor the many small distractions, such as the kitchen-table, the piece of plank, the tuning of fiddles, the sunlight, the abbreviated door.

"He hit his head on entering and cried in a strange and unrehearsed voice:

The King comes here to-night.

"*Lady Macbeth's* tone when she exclaimed,

Thou'rt mad to say it,

must have unbalanced him, for he read his speech thus:

So please you it is true. One of our fellows
Told me about it, who could scarcely
Speak because he was dead.

"This statement, curiously enough, was delivered with so much conviction that no one seemed to doubt its veracity, for the scene proceeded without a sign.

"In making his exit, the messenger banged his head again and joined me on the kitchen-table.

"'How was I?' said he.

"'Splendid!' said I.

"'Well, I didn't lose my head,' he declared.

"This was open to argument, but one is not inclined to split hairs in moments of superlative danger.

"I crept behind the screen right to murder *Duncan.* The bell with tiny voice had properly invited me. I bathed my hands in my saucer of carmine. I grasped my two wooden daggers. *Lady Macbeth* by this had entered from the back. I steal from the *King's* room to face her scorn at my fears. She seizes the crimson weapons and returns to place them by the side of the sleeping chamberlains. Overcome by my own terror and at her hardihood, I sink into my seat and hide my face in my arms—and I count four—that is the arrangement, I count four—and Sir John is to count four. Then, after this silence, this deadly pause, the knocking! the terrible knocking! That's the cue. I count four.

"Well, I did count four. No knocking. I can't say my next line, 'Whence is that knocking?' unless there is some knocking.

"If I make a sound, I spoil the silence. I count four. What's to be done? This is the great moment. How can I start and cry, 'Whence is that knocking?' I reflect swiftly like a drowning man, or one about to be hanged. I recall that hoary anecdote of the theater of the man who stands before a firing-squad in the play. The muskets go 'click-click,' but will not explode. The man must die, the plot demands it, so he jumps up and shouts: 'My God, I've broken my neck!' and falls dead.

"I count four and desperately I raise my head. I see Miss Mary Anderson behind her screen making frantic gestures at Sir John, who sits behind his screen with his eye on the book. He pays no attention. I feel I am going down for the third time. It is quite foolish, but I count four.

"*Lady Macbeth* is inspired. She stamps on the floor with her heel behind her screen. I give a great start and stand trembling in the center of the stage. All is going well, the great moment is here, we are in the middle of it. It is electrifying.

"From behind the screen left, in the very eyes of the audience, protrudes the croquet mallet with the knitted silk scarf bound about the end of it.

"Knock! Knock! Knock!

"I gaze at it fascinated.

"'Whence is that knocking?' I cry. 'How is't with me when every noise appals me?'

"Deep down within my soul a nameless terror seizes me that the onlookers will laugh. But they don't. The great moment has been achieved. The croquet mallet is stealthily withdrawn, and all is well.

"Yes, all is very well! For surely never, in all her victorious course, did Miss Mary Anderson shine more graciously and more nobly than here, where she laid all her quality in tribute at the service of these wounded soldiers. And never did Sir John Hare, seated on his little stool behind his screen fulfilling his humble office of prompter and property-man, appear to wear more worthily the laurels of love and reverence which crown him in the evening of his high career.

"After the play I sold the two daggers, the product of the undertaker's art, to the highest bidder. They were purchased by a daughter of the house of Glamis who sat in front."

THE WAR OF TWO THEORIES

IT WAS A WAR between two systems of culture, said President Wilson, when the doctor's degree was conferred upon him by the University of Paris. That event of December 21 marks one of the great pronouncements by Mr. Wilson while on his visit abroad, the theme by the very felicity of his treatment showing itself congenial to his mind. It is one, too, that many minds are concerned with in the upbuilding of the world's wreck, and the question does not seem even yet to have settled itself that the system which won the war is the one that shall perpetuate peace. Mr. Charles Whibley, writing in the London *Daily Mail* one of his "Letters of an Englishman," notes how the cry of some there is for overhauling education from top to bottom. In the proposal it is declared that "the heel of the state is to be put upon high and low alike, upon every school and university in the kingdom as well as upon the board school." It is the "Education Office" upon which he puts the onus of the future changes. If it has its way, he says, "England will be grimly Prussianized, and will accept the drill-sergeant as her master in arts as in arms." The university ideal, which England and France have followed and President Wilson declared it had been his effort to promote in the United States, is one in which the chief object of education is "to awaken the spirit." Continuing in his reply to Vice-Rector Poincaré, of the University of Paris (the Sorbonne), brother of the President of the French Republic, Mr. Wilson, as the cables tell us, said:

MR. SOTHERN CLEARS THE WAY.

On his arduous journey with Mr. Winthrop Ames and party to American camps in France, in establishing the "Over There" theaters, Mr. Sothern had sometimes to help clear the snow for the motor.

> "I have always thought that the chief object of education was to awaken the spirit, and that, inasmuch as a literature whenever it has touched its great and higher notes was an expression of the spirit of mankind, the best induction into education was to feel the pulses of humanity which had beaten from age to age through the universities of men who had penetrated to the secrets of the human spirit.
>
> "And I agree with the intimation which has been conveyed to-day that the terrible war through which we have just passed

has not been only a war between nations, but that it has been also a war between systems of culture—the one system the aggressive system, using science without conscience, stripping learning of its moral restraints, and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race; the other system, reminiscent of the high traditions of men, reminiscent of all these struggles, some of them obscure, but others clearly revealed in history, of men of indomitable spirit everywhere struggling toward the right and seeking above all things else to be free.

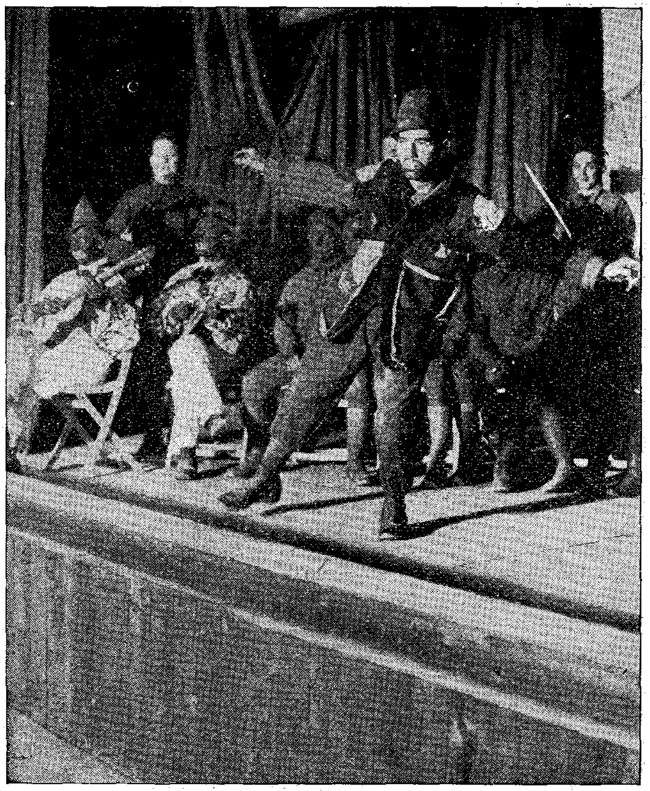
"The triumph of freedom in this war means that that spirit shall now dominate the world. There is a great wave of moral force moving through the world, and every man who opposes himself to that wave will go down in disgrace.

"The task of those who are gathered here, or will presently be gathered here, to make the settlements of this peace is greatly simplified by the fact that they are the masters of no one; they are the servants of mankind. And if we do not heed the mandates of mankind we shall make ourselves the most conspicuous and deserved failures in the history of the world.

"My conception of the League of Nations is just this—that it shall operate as the organized moral force of men throughout the world, and that whenever or wherever wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated, this searching light of conscience will be turned upon them, and men everywhere will ask, 'What are the purposes that you hold in your heart against the fortunes of the world?'

"Just a little exposure will settle most questions. If the Central Powers had dared to discuss the purposes of this war for a single fortnight, it never would have happened; and if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year, the war would have been inconceivable.

"So I feel that war is, as has been said more than once to-day, intimately related with the university spirit. The university spirit is intolerant of all the things that put the human mind under restraint. It is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideals, the acceptance of the truth, the purification of life; and every university man can ally himself with the forces of the present time with the feeling that now at last the spirit of truth, the spirit to which universities have devoted themselves, has prevailed and is triumphant."



A DOUGH-BOY HOBO TURN.

When the soldier himself turned actor his mates seemed to get the greatest glee. We can imagine how this "hobo" act in one of the "Y" theaters brought down the house.

Set in contrast to this ideal of education is the one against which we fought, and the one which Mr. Whibley seems to fear stands as a menace to England to-day. It would be well, he thinks, if we considered "what boons the German professors have conferred upon their country." Reviewing their deeds, which are not to be forgotten, he speaks of them as a "curse":

"They have been obedient civil servants; they have echoed patiently the harsh voices of the rulers who appointed them and who have fed them.

"Just as the Lutheran pastors invented 'a German, a national, God' of their own, so the professors invented a German, a national, learning, whose object was to glorify the Kaiser and to prove to the whole world the virtue and valor of the German Empire. Now science and scholarship can not be nationalized any more than the deity can be nationalized, and the state-fed learning of Germany became perforce a dangerous mixture of pedantry and politics.

"It was the first business of the professors, as loyal servants of the state, to applaud the policy of their patron. Eagerly they renounced the habit of research, the observation of facts, upon which their learning should have rested, and became violent distorters of the truth. They signed such manifestoes as they thought might encourage their own countrymen and strike fear into the heart of their enemies. They explained to an amazed universe how much territory they were resolved to snatch from France and Russia and Belgium. In brief, they put off, without scruple, the robes of science and scholarship and came forth in the cape and sword of armed bravos. Such was the instant and inevitable effect of learning fostered by the state."

Examples of "perverted intelligence" in such university figures as Brandt, Eucken, Harnack, and Haeckel are cited, where their well-known efforts to divert blame from Germany to the countries who were her victims come up for recital. Mr. Whibley declares that he brings them up again, "not from mere curiosity, but because their perversion" contains for us a grave warning:

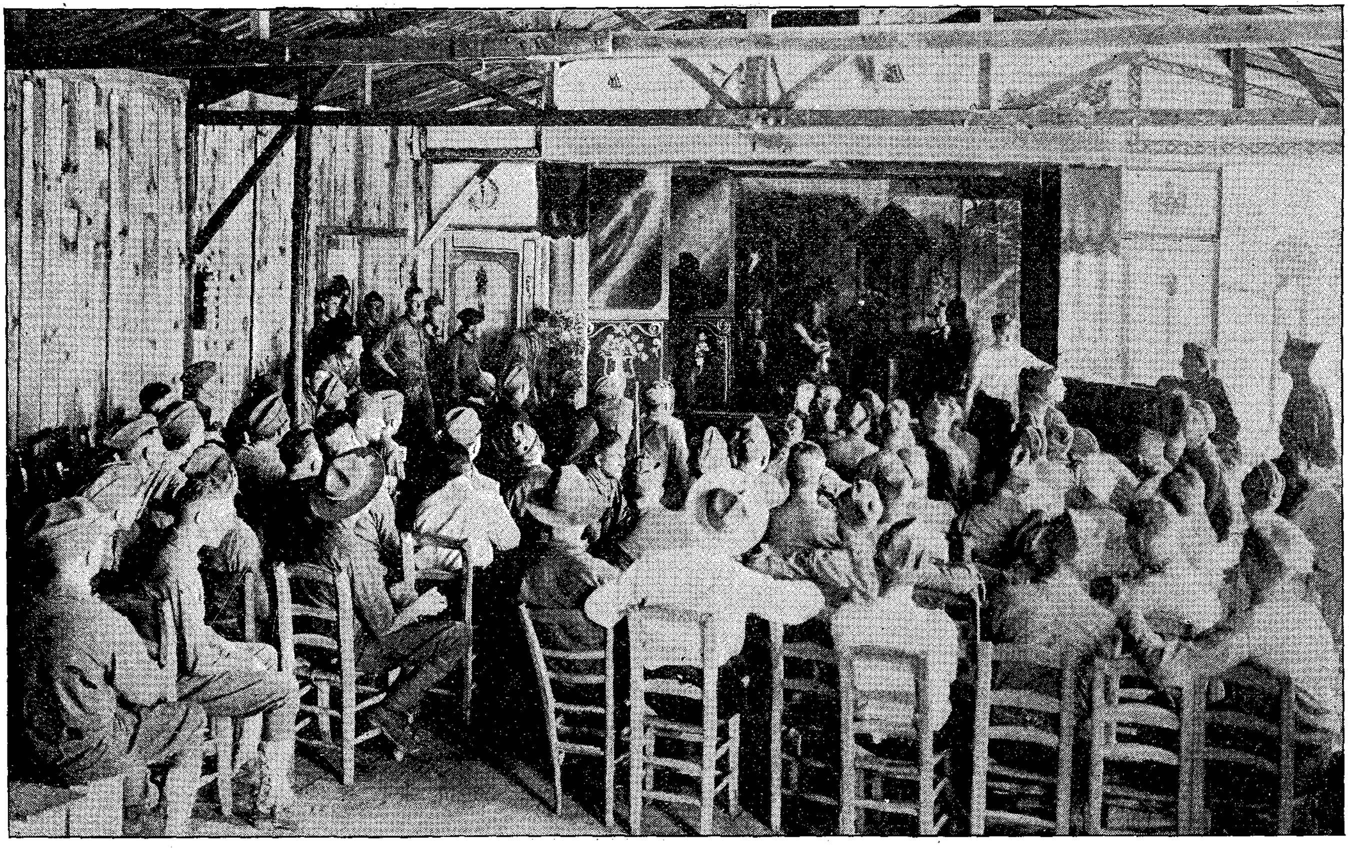
"As I have said, the conduct of the German professors can best be explained by the fact that they are the servants of the state. They have taken their wages, and they must prove their zeal in earning them. Had they been free to follow learning for its own sake, they would not have contorted the plain truth at the bidding of any master.

"Yet, in spite of their wicked folly, they are still held up to us as models of science and of scholarship. And eagerly the interference of the state is invited by many of our learned pedants. One candidate goes to the poll with 'Reform of the Little-Go' emblazoned upon his fusty banner. Does he see, I wonder, that if he asks the state to reform an ancient university, he will in the end replace the spirit of learning by the spirit of self-interested politics, such as breathes in the utterances of Harnack and Haeckel? Truly, for learning there is but one path of safety—the path which leads us far away from Whitehall and the interference of Ministers. We have a noble tradition of our own. Let us not sacrifice it to a mad worship of the state, a madder respect for discredited Germany.

"All that learning asks is to be left alone. Existing for its own sake, it must be free to follow its own way, to reach its own goal. So long as it is pure from the dross of politics, it will not fail to achieve its end. Happily, in this country we have universities which are various in type and purpose. Their lack of uniformity is their virtue, because it insures in those educated within them a variety of talent and accomplishment. If the state were permitted to enter the domain of learning it would clip and cut all our schools and colleges to its own lifeless pattern. Therefore, let us take warning by Germany, and say to our politicians who would tamper with what they can not understand, 'Hands off the universities!' . . . . . .

"The episode of the German professors is a darkly sinister episode in a sinister war. To read their utterances is to be transported into a world of boastfulness and falsehood. . . . To take an example: Herr Wilamovitz-Möllendorf was known before the war as a blameless student of humane letters. He had publicly acclaimed the debt he owed to England, and had praised in the loftiest terms the ideal of learning which the scholars of all nations should cherish in common. And the war converted him into an unbridled distorter of plain facts.

"'See what the war has laid bare in others!' he exclaimed. 'What have we learned of the soul of Belgium? Has it not revealed itself as the soul of cowardice and assassination? They have no moral forces within them; therefore they resort to the torch and the dagger.'"



A DOUGH-BOY AUDIENCE IN FRANCE.

In a little "Y" theater men who had lately come from front-line trenches were taught to forget war in a melodramatic representation of civil life.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO CAN NOT READ OR WRITE

NO REVELATION OF THE WAR strikes home more intimately than Secretary Lane's publication of the extent of our adult illiteracy. The facts have set all sections of the country to the wholesome task of self-examination. What proportion of the 700,000 illiterate men of draft age is a responsibility to be laid at our doors? Such is a question put in one form or another by the leading sectional newspapers. What manner of service are illiterates able to render to an imperiled democracy when they can not read their orders? The question involves, of course, a failure of Americanization as well as a neglect of education, for the number of illiterates contains, besides those of our own breeding, many who speak only the tongues of the foreign lands from which they spring. "There can be neither national unity in ideals nor in purpose unless there is some common method of communication through which may be conveyed the thought of the nation," says the Secretary of the Interior. By a series of searching questions he puts before us the figure we cut to an outside observer "of a world-leading democracy wherein 10 per cent. of the adult population can not read the laws which they are presumed to know":

> "What should be said of a democracy which sends an Army to preach democracy wherein there was drafted out of the first 2,000,000 men a total of 200,000 men who could not read their orders or understand them when delivered, or read the letters sent them from home?
>
> "What should be said of a democracy which calls upon its citizens to consider the wisdom of forming a league of nations, of passing judgment upon a code which will insure the freedom of the seas, or of sacrificing the daily stint of wheat or meat for the benefit of the Roumanians or the Jugo-Slavs when 18 per cent. of the coming citizens of that democracy do not go to school?
>
> "What should be said of a democracy in which one of its sovereign States expends a grand total of $6 per year per child for sustaining its public-school system?
>
> "What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?
>
> "What should be said of a democracy which expends in a year twice as much for chewing-gum as for school-books, more for automobiles than for all primary and secondary education, and in which the average teacher's salary is less than that of the average day-laborer?
>
> "What should be said of a democracy which permits tens of thousands of its native-born children to be taught American history in a foreign language—the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in German and other tongues?
>
> "What should be said of a democracy which permits men and women to work in masses where they seldom or never hear a word of English spoken?
>
> "Yet, this is all true of the United States of America in this year of 1918, wherein were fought the second battle of the Marne and the battle of the Argonne Forest."

For those of a statistical turn of mind the situation is put in figures deduced by the Baltimore *Sun* from Secretary Lane's report:

> "At the last census, that of 1910, there were 5,516,163 persons in the United States over ten years of age who could not read or write. Of this total 4,600,000 were twenty years of age or more. Over 58 per cent. are white, and of these 1,500,000 are native Americans. There are now nearly 700,000 men of draft age in the United States who can not read or write. Until April, 1917, the regular Army would not enlist illiterates; yet in the first draft between 30,000 and 40,000 illiterates were brought into the Army, and approximately as many near-illiterates.
>
> "From a military and economic standpoint such wide-spread illiteracy as this forms a burdensome handicap. The illiterate soldier is not only at a serious disadvantage himself, but is a serious disadvantage to others. In a certain sense he is like a blind man who must constantly depend upon others for guidance, who in an emergency requiring rudimentary education may make a misstep disastrous to himself and his friends. Economically illiteracy represents a waste of potential productive power, since this power is dependent largely upon the degree of educated intelligence."

The Providence *Journal* notes that by the last census returns the percentage of illiterates of all the inhabitants over ten years of age was 7.7—"strangely enough the percentage in Rhode Island was exactly the same." Comparisons do not bring any great degree of satisfaction:

> "In New England as a whole it was 5.3, in the Middle Atlantic States 5.7, in the South Atlantic States 16.0, in the East South-Central group, 17.4. In Louisiana it reached its highest figures, 29.0. There is a great work to be done in order to strengthen our democratic system along this fundamental educational line.
>
> "It is not enough that Americans should be able to speak and write some other language than English. English is the national tongue, the one vitally essential medium of popular communication. There are tens of thousands of our native-born children who have heretofore been taught American history in German and other alien languages. Such a condition is a shame and a reproach, and demands immediate attention. We must weed out the rank growth of separatism in the United States. Separatism, hyphenism, disloyalty—all these find a congenial soil where the English tongue is not customarily spoken and read."

The "separatist" condition is acute in Nebraska, and *The Morning World-Herald*, of Omaha, realizes that the problem is not much removed by the fact that its percentage of illiteracy is small:

> "Excepting only our neighbor State of Iowa, there is less illiteracy in Nebraska than in any other State, the percentage for Nebraska being 1.9 and for Iowa 1.7. In the New England States the illiteracy is three times as great; it is three times as great in New York; in the South it averages ten times as great.
>
> "Here our unfulfilled task is not so much to teach our people to read and write as to teach all of them to read and write English and make it the language of common speech. Our State has been settled by large colonies of Germans, Bohemians, Swedes, Danes, particularly in the rural districts, while in Omaha there is a truly polyglot population, including, in addition to those enumerated, Italians, Greeks, Syrians, Poles, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Belgians, Jews, and other nationalities, many of whom persist in the use of their mother-tongue in preference to the official language of their new home. This has come about naturally and as much through our own fault as theirs. Their practical segregation into separate colonies, if it has not been encouraged, certainly has not been discouraged. They were left, unadvised and unassisted, to choose the line of least resistance, which, in a new and strange land, was to form little communities using the language they already knew. With their own schools, their own churches, their own newspapers, and with leaders and advisers of their own particular nationality, it has been relatively easy for many of them to neglect or evade the difficult task and duty of assimilating themselves with the language, ways, and customs and thought of the American people. That, in spite of this failure, they have made as good and desirable citizens as they have—orderly, law-abiding, industrious, thrifty, and for the most part intensely devoted to their new country as patriotic citizens—is as highly creditable to them as to the pervasive and penetrating influences of American institutions and American freedom.
>
> "But the last few years have taught us the lesson that it is not well such a condition should persist. Native-born and foreign-born have alike been awakened to the need of a genuine Americanization of all our people. It is with this problem that the Nebraska Americanization committee deals in the wise, helpful, and tolerant report just submitted to Governor Neville."

Taking its cue from Mr. Lane, the Greenville (S. C.) *News* asks:

> "What is South Carolina going to do about the shameful extent of illiteracy in this State, wherein in 1910 there were 276,980 people over ten years of age who could neither read nor write? What is South Carolina going to do when one person in four in the State can neither read nor write and when South Carolina is next to the most illiterate State in the Union?"

The Tampa *Times* sees "more than appears on the surface in the charges made by Secretary Lane":

> "It is in this illiterate, ill-formed element, especially in that part of it which comes from foreign lands and herds together in this country, clinging to their Old-World ideas and customs, that there is danger to the Republic. Such unassimilated and ignorant masses are the ideal breeding-places for the Bolsheviki, the anarchists, and the I. W. W.'s, and our American ideal of absolute freedom of speech has given their missionaries abundant opportunity to preach their pernicious doctrine without let or hindrance. It may yet be necessary to curb the tongues of these professional agitators in the interest of the safety of the Republic."

OUR ANGLOPHOBE SCHOOL HISTORIES

A FOCAL POINT in history has just been passed, and the makers and buyers of school histories should be among the first to recognize the fact and act upon it. In the past four years, as the Chicago *Evening Post* asserts, "a greater impulse has been given to the thoughts, ideals, and institutions of mankind than in the preceding century." In the next three or four the events of these past years will be taught to millions of young Americans, who will receive ineffaceable impressions. "How quickly and how adequately," the Chicago paper asks, "will this revolution be recognized by the compilers of school histories and by the local authorities who buy these histories?" One shortcoming has been amply detected and impeached; another, no less fruitful of mischief perhaps, is as yet inadequately apprehended. As we read:

> "It may be assumed that the Germanophiles, who seem to have had an undue part in the preparation of these books in the past, will slip into an 'innocuous desuetude.' But the same can not be so confidently predicted of the Anglophobes who have played an even more prominent and mischievous part in this connection.
>
> "This mischief is difficult to estimate, but thousands of Americans to-day owe their dislike or suspicion of England to the crude, biased histories of the Revolution and the Civil War, written during a period when parochialism was rampant in America and when the eagle screamed in and out of season.
>
> "Let us have histories written from the larger point of view which has been vouchsafed us. Let us tell the truth, by all means, but the whole truth. 'No taxation without representation' should appear in the account of the Revolution; also, the Boston tea-party. But do not omit German George III., with the accent on the German, the last autocratic King of England, the manipulator of a fraudulent Parliament and the hirer of Hessians. Do not forget Burke and Pitt, friends of America, and the latter's exclamation in Parliament: 'I am glad the Colonies resisted.'
>
> "When we come to the Civil War let the children know, by all means, of the *Shenandoah*, *Florida*, and other commerce-destroyers illegally built in English shipyards. But let the writers stress the fact that the enlightened opinion of England was with our Government: that John Bright sympathized with the North in its determination to abolish slavery; that Queen Victoria recognized the righteousness of our cause and prevented Louis Napoleon from recognizing the Confederacy; that the Manchester operatives preferred to go hungry rather than to approve slavery by spinning Southern cotton.
>
> "Let our young people also be reminded that in our Spanish-American War England blocked a European combination against us headed by Germany. Tell them the story of the English admiral in Manila Bay who, when asked by von Diederich what he would do if the German ships of war should anchor between the English and the American fleets, answered, 'Just what Admiral Dewey and I have agreed upon.'
>
> "Why all this? First, in the interest of truth and justice; secondly, for the promotion of international unity and happiness. America is the melting-pot of the world. Here in our Chicago schools some sixty nationalities, it is claimed, are represented. Yet every child, from whatever clime he or his forbears hail, will, when he grows up, be a unit in a nation which derives its language, its law, its political genius, and its democratic ideals from England; and it is a disservice to him and to our country to teach him, falsely, that England has in any large way ever been other than a true mother to us.
>
> "If a political and social millennium ever comes to this troubled old earth, it will be because, league of nations or no league, the British Empire and the United States—the English-speaking peoples of the world—so will it. It will be because England and America pull together and not apart.
>
> "The high and holy spirit of comrades in arms is still upon us. If we allow it to evaporate, if we let it languish and die, we are as foolish as he who swapped his birthright for a mess of pottage."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MORAL GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE WAR

DUTY HAS WORN A NEW GARB in the past year or more. In the hands of the Church it had been presented to youth "as an exaction," says *The Continent* (Chicago). Offered by the Army or the Navy it has been in the form of "an honor—a distinction." Seeing that the word duty has been "exalted to wonderful authority with soldiers in France," we are brought to a realization "how far the thought of duty had lapsed out of American calculations prior to the war." To youth, especially, it was "a disused term and a discarded idea." Inclination and impulse were ruling in its stead, and the thing that "promised a good time" or "more money" had power to command unlimited young energy. But in France "a vast reversal has come to pass." These same young evaders "have met duty and embraced it eagerly, followed it willingly to the farthest reach of every endurance and every risk it required, and found that its 'manifold trials' are 'all joy.'" The thought is followed up:

"'Doing one's duty' must mean, therefore, to the home-coming soldier something very different from what it signified to him when he went away.

"That phrase to the man of Army or Navy is no longer the watchword of slavery; it has turned to be instead the slogan of privilege.

"To have been a part of the American Army or Navy, and to have gone through all the discipline therein required without a mark of stain against one's record of duty performed, shows itself to-day to young American eyes the very essence of pride—a distinction more elevated than the brightest possible experience of freedom and success outside military service could have brought.

"The peremptory orders of his superiors, which on old prewar ideas of life the independent-minded young American would have thought an intolerable impertinence, took on under conditions of war an utterly different character.

"For in camp or march or trench or battle the sharp command of the captain meant not at all the imposition of his will and pleasure on his men, but—quite the opposite—his confidence in his men that their will and pleasure were the same as his.

"And it was the instinctive sense of that meaning in military orders which evoked from the rank and file not merely prompt and faithful but enthusiastic response. The men actually and positively felt themselves honored by the apparent impossibility of the things demanded of them by their officers—it proved what great deeds the officers believed them capable of.

"And they leapt with an exulting alacrity to prove that their leaders had not overestimated their power.

"With this experience these splendid Americans are coming home.

"They have met duty face to face and found its face not harsh and forbidding, as they had believed before, but vastly challenging — a heroic face, lightened with thrilling assurance of the noble and powerful things which ordinary humanity can accomplish.

"And with the inspiration of that faith afire in their blood, these boys have made friends with duty and found it a glorious companion. Their return home brings, therefore, to the crux of test the intense question whether this cordial fellowship with duty is to be an incident of their military life alone, or whether the habit is to persist and dominate still in old lines of civilian life.

"This question is of superlative moment to the Church, because under God's ordering the Church was appointed to be, and by right should always continue to be, the chief custodian among men of the sanctions that make duty imperative to the human conscience.

"And it can not be without searching of heart that a scrupulous Church confronts the query poignantly suggested by this situation:

"Why is it that duty came to seem so vastly more attractive and more rewarding under circumstances of war in France, where the voice of the Army spoke the great word, than it ever had seemed in circumstances of peace at home, where duty was chiefly enforced by the teaching of the Church?"

Such a reading of the young soldier presents a gain that the Church must ask herself how she will conserve. On the other hand, there are losses that seem to *The Christian Century* (Chicago) inevitable with the coming of peace and offer to the Church an opportunity to retrieve them. This class embraces those out of the Army as well as in it, especially those outside:

"Multitudes made prisoners of their usual selves during the war because they were caught up in the wave of patriotism and exalted by it into servants of a great cause. Selfishness, habits of easy spending, the coddling of luxuriousness, profit-mongering, class hate, loose and thoughtless living, and all the brood of self-loving, habitual, and easy-going habits were arrested and the better self put in stern command to meet the emergency. This was not true of all. Some made mart of war and sought to trade on the morals and blood of their fellow men.

"Now war is over and the prisoners, the real permanent selves, are released and they come back with pent-up energy. The war-emotion did not deepen into abiding conviction; it never became a guiding will for life. Instead, the feeling now is that the loss must be made good. The bent-under bough returns with a swish and force that bode no good to him who stands in the way. He that was filthy remains filthy still, and the very experience of tense emotion to which the natural man was subjected becomes a dynamic to drive harder; the unreasoning feeling that carried him on with the crowd to the heights breaks over like the crest of a tide when the barrier is removed. The emotional dynamic is there, but it is suddenly unleashed from its well-directed course and left to waste itself upon whatever may be in its way. Thus heroic soldiers loot as they return from the battle-field; men able to command their lives into the face of death turn with like determination to do unlawful things; forces mobilized on class lines for war gather their hosts for a class-war upon those with whom they have labored under war's truce for the time being; evils prohibited as a war-measure confidently count upon returning with the 'lid' off to feed the riot of appetite that flows like an ebb-tide back from the front.

"In other words, the accentuated heroisms of war do not necessarily promise a continuance of the same heroic virtues in times of peace. Indeed, they may bring only a reversion from them. The French chauvinist who criticizes the league of nations idea by saying the dream is of a golden age, but that the American President has not yet done the eminently necessary thing of creating a new humanity founds his criticism upon a fact. When war is upon us we can be heroic allies; as soon as it is over we become clamorous nationalists. We suppress our narrow nationalism to meet the emergency, but now it comes back with a whang. We adjourned politics to win the war, but now it comes back with a clamorous cheapness that pits shallow partizanship against the high ideals for which we fought. We brought capital and labor together in a worthy cooperation to feed the insatiable maw of war and raised production to unheard-of levels, but now we hear the ominous growls of the class-war arising. We arose to high levels of promise for religious unity, and now the very committees appointed to arrange the fraternal conferences throw the levers into the wheels and obstruct the process. We prohibited the liquor traffic to save the waste of both food and morale, and now the brewers are willing to gamble millions upon a campaign to defeat permanent prohibition because they believe the whole crusade will suffer this type of a reaction. We arose above race prejudice and fought together as brothers, and now we are in danger of so indiscriminatingly hating the German that our aversion to him will form the groundwork for a hate of any race that crosses our pathway. We arose to high levels of self-abnegation to win the war; will we return now to our old selves determined to make up all we lost by the sacrifice?"

FOR INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

PEACE SEEMS TO HAVE OUTRUN one agency for religious reform and left its sponsors unprepared to seize the opportunity of the moment. A writer in *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York) speaks of a resolution offered at the Atlantic City meeting last May which "aimed at mobilizing the Christian sentiment of this country toward the recognition of the principle of freedom of conscience in all matters of religious faith as having a fit place in formal international thinking." The resolution went to the executive committee, whose members doubtless thought that the peace table would not so soon be set. The project emanated from Baptist sources, and contemplated the action of Northern and Southern Baptist bodies in harmony with other church assemblies, possibly the Federal Council of the Churches, in petitioning our own Peace Commissioners "to present to the Peace Congress the need of international understanding on the subject of religious freedom." Looking upon religious persecution as one of the elements of friction that begets war, this resolution aimed to impress the Congress with the need of removing all such so far as possible. The writer of the article, Dr. Edward B. Pollard, enlarges on the matter, which may, without any definite action of this Baptist body, appear as a subject of the Peace Conference discussions:

> "Some features of religious inequality, it might be conceded, are purely intranational. The question of whether any country shall support an established church, for example, or whether public taxes shall be levied to support religious schools, would be questions for each Government to decide for itself, however much we as Baptists may think such arrangements unjust. There are other manifestations of religious intolerance, however, which, it seems to me, may well be a matter of international cognizance. It is a well-known fact that often religious persecution is immediately connected with social hatred, and that such persecutions have, more than once in the recent past, brought on international crises, to say nothing of the many religious wars of history. The persecution of Russian Jews only a few years ago caused a strained relation between Russia and the United States, when for many years the historic friendship between the two countries had been noteworthy. The persecution of the Armenians by the Turks has been for generations a standing international scandal that could not be wiped out by Russia because of the international jealousies of European nations. No one nation should be allowed to take such offenses in hand. The concert of nations should forbid them. Freedom of conscience is as legitimate a subject for international agreement as freedom of the seas. Of course, the terms must be interpreted and applied in such a way as international statesmen may deem wise and practical. But, as a layman in the law, I can see no good reason why progress may not be made at this juncture in the spreading of a doctrine among the nations which President Eliot has declared to be America's greatest contribution to government.
>
> "We Baptists have had an honorable part in this matter in the past. It was through an urgent petition of Virginia Baptists to Washington, and of repeated influence brought upon Madison, and through them upon the new-born Congress, that religious freedom was written into the organic law of this land in the First Amendment: 'Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' I think God has enabled Baptists, through their native principles and their former persecutions, to see this issue more clearly than any other people, and to feel more sensitively on the subject than most others can. Is it not altogether possible for us now to make a notable contribution to the world in process of reconstruction by seeking earnestly to have this doctrine, time-honored among us, written into the international constitution of the new world? We should, I think, be missing a great opportunity if we are silent, letting the matter go by default, rather than letting the world know that we still stand for perfect freedom of conscience in the realm of religious faith and are willing to aid the opprest of the earth in their fight for spiritual democracy.
>
> "Civil and religious liberty must stand or fall together. Governmental democracy without spiritual democracy will be only a shell. A free non-conformist conscience functioning for fifty years would have saved Germany from international outlawry and the whole world from unmeasured misery and loss."

Contributory to his argument the writer quotes from an article by ex-President Taft in *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia):

> "One of the great projects of this Congress of Powers at Versailles is to set up independent governments in these territories of the Russian-Jew pale. We shall be derelict in our duty if we do not require, as a part of the fundamental law of these new republics, that the Jews shall have as great religious freedom as they have in the United States. We must do more. We must have a league of nations to see to it that such fundamental law exacted by the treaty shall be enforced. We find full precedent for such provision in the treaty made by the Congress of Berlin."

If this is good international policy toward Hebrews in "the Russian-Jew pale," says Dr. Pollard, why is it not good law for Russian Baptists, for Christian Armenians and Persians, and the persecuted peoples in every pale?

THE JEWISH BILL OF RIGHTS

THE IMMEMORIAL PERSECUTIONS suffered by the Jews in European lands have moved their brethren in the New World to send a delegation to the Versailles Conference to demand in the future Peace Treaty a clause securing "equal civil, political, religious, and national rights." This demand, called "the Jewish Bill of Rights," was formulated at the recent Congress of American Jews held in Philadelphia, and will be forwarded by nine delegates described by *The American Hebrew* (New York) as "representative of the Jews of America." All of the commissioners, save one, is called "an out-and-out nationalist," the Congress itself being "overwhelmingly nationalistic and Zionistic." The Bill of Rights, which is its outgrowth, requests the Peace Conference to insert in the Treaty of Peace certain conditions to "the creation of the new or enlarged states which it is proposed to call into being." It is asked that "express provision be made a part of the constitutions of such states before they shall be finally recognized as states," also easing conditions brought about by the war for securing citizenship. These provisions seem to consider the situation of the Jews remaining in Eastern Europe as well as those who contemplate future citizenship in Palestine. "Equal civil, political, religious, and national rights" are sought for all citizens, and a legal provision for "the principle of minority representation." Freedom of language is demanded and the freedom of secular pursuit for any day not regarded by a religious sect as their Sabbath. The Jewish Bill of Rights was presented by Mr. Louis Marshall and represents, it is said, "the unanimous opinion of the several different committees to the number of fifty-two individuals." At the request of *The American Hebrew*, Mr. Marshall elucidates for that paper certain aspects of the resolutions, beginning with the phrase "national rights," wherein it is assured that "all citizens of the several states under consideration are, without distinction as to race, nationality, or creed, to enjoy equal civil, political, religious, and national rights." He goes on:

> "The latter refer to the rights which may be accorded in the respective states to the several racial groups which compose the population. It is to be borne in mind that we are dealing with Eastern European conditions, not those which prevail in the United States or in England, France, and Italy, where the populations are practically homogeneous and where the term 'national' has reference to a political, as distinguished from an ethnical, unit. For the sake of illustration, let me instance Galicia. Among other of the 'national groups' of that territory, using the phrase in accordance with the meaning given to it in Galicia, or what we would term racial groups, are Poles, Ruthenians, and Jews.
>
> "It is contended by some of these groups that they are entitled to certain rights, which may be called cultural or communal for

want of a better term. It is their belief that the welfare of the state and the happiness of its people will be best promoted by the stimulation of the several racial cultures. It is not for us in the United States to determine the wisdom of that conception. It is one that has entered deeply into the consciousness of these several groups.

"The paragraph to which you have referred means merely that if any of these groups is accorded national rights in the sense in which I have explained, then every other group shall have an equal claim to have granted to it the same character of national rights. Hence if the Ruthenians, for instance, were given such rights, then if the Jews desired similar rights they should be accorded to them.

"We must be careful not to permit ourselves to judge what is most desirable for the people who live in Eastern Europe by the standards which prevail on Fifth Avenue or in the States of Maine and Ohio, where a different horizon from that which prevails in Poland, Galicia, the Ukraine, or Lithuania bounds one's vision."

A novel provision is the one taking care of minority representation," about which Mr. Marshall writes:

"That is a subject which is well known to students of political science. It is incorporated in the constitutions of several of our States and is to be found in the charters of many of our cities. It means that, wherever there are a number of political groups one of which is preponderating in numbers to such an extent that it is enabled to prevail at any election that may be held for governmental purposes, and the minorities would, therefore, have no voice in the affairs of government, provision is made to restrict voters in the exercise of their franchise to such an extent that they may not be enabled to select all of the public officials chosen at a particular election.

"Thus, for instance, if at a state, district or municipal election three executive, judicial, or legislative officers are to be chosen, it may be provided that no voter shall be permitted to cast a ballot for more than two-thirds of the officers to be elected in these several branches of government. That would restrict the preponderant majority, therefore, to the election of two of the three officers to be chosen. The minority or minorities would contend among themselves for the election of the third of these officers. Consequently the minority would always have a fair representation and an opportunity to protect itself against what might become the tyranny of the majority.

"The welfare of a nation depends upon the opportunity of minorities to give expression in public affairs to their principles and to protect their rights. Therefore, to illustrate once more, if in Galicia the Poles or the Ruthenians, as the case may be, were in the preponderating majority, the group having the largest number could elect all judges, all members of the legislature, and all of the representatives in the municipal councils under the ordinary rules governing elections. If, however, the principle of minority representation were adopted, then the preponderating group, whether it be Polish or Ruthenian, could only choose two-thirds of the officers and the remaining group or groups would elect the other third. The Jews, being in the minority, would therefore have an opportunity to protect their rights from invasion by a majority, which might be tempted to disregard the rights of what would otherwise be a voiceless minority."

A large element of American Jewry, such as the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, will not be represented on this delegation, due, says *The American Hebrew*, "to a series of unfortunate conditions":

"Such American organizations as were not represented in the Congress either withdrew voluntarily or did not participate actively in the election of delegates. The work of the Congress had to go on, and did go on, and, it might be said, delegates such as Mr. Marshall, Mr. Schiff, Mr. A. Leo Weil, of Pittsburg, and several others, tho forming a negligible minority, gave representation to the groups in question.

"'The Jewish Bill of Rights' is the expression of the sentiment of the Jews of America who were represented by their delegates at the Congress. If the Jewish delegates from Britain, France, and Italy, with whom the American delegation is instructed to cooperate, concur in this resolution, the Versailles Conference will surely receive it; and, if adopted *in toto*, and made part of the constitutions of the new or enlarged countries, secured by efficient guaranties on the part of the League of Nations, the Jews of all the world will at last be free.

"The Palestinian resolution was acceptable to all but one of the delegates. Mr. A. Leo Weil, tho present as a delegate of the American Jewish Committee, probably voiced the attitude toward that resolution of all those American Jews who had no representatives in the Congress. There will be much discussion. The phrase 'A Jewish Commonwealth' may or may not be synonymous with the phrases 'A Jewish Nation' or 'The Jewish Homeland,' carefully omitted from the resolution. At any rate, considering the overwhelming majority of Zionists among the delegates, the phrase 'Jewish Nation,' excepting the Yiddish-speaking delegates, was not as evident in the speechmaking as might have been expected.

"Strenuous opposition will no doubt arise against the specification of the 'World Zionist Organization' in this resolution, from certain quarters. We shall no doubt hear much as to whether or not this resolution committed the Congress 'to the adoption, recognition, or indorsement of any general theory or philosophy of Jewish life, or any theoretical principle of a racial, political, economic, or religious character.' Nevertheless, the resolution as passed will stand. It goes to Versailles as part of the instructions to the American delegation to the Peace Conference."

The dissentient body of Jews referred to as not participating are mainly the "Reform Jews" of America and the British contingent known as the League of British Jews, headed by such prominent Englishmen as Claude Montefiore. Their position is stated in the New York *Times* by Mr. Simon W. Rosendale, former Attorney-General of the State of New York:

"The great body of Reform Jews in this country maintain that they are Jews by religion only and Americans by nationality.

"Their religion is concerned with the state only to the same extent to which all other denominations share the common aim of praying and working for the highest welfare of one's native or adopted country. But the implications of a Jewish Palestine State include those distasteful, dangerous, and outworn doctrines of a combination of Church and State from the evils of which the world is being more and more saved, hence they neither participate in, nor approve of, the efforts to establish a Jewish Palestine State.

"If the Reform Jews have been comparatively silent as to their attitude, it is because they have hitherto regarded the controversy on this point among Jews in this country as largely academic. The subject, however, now brought into the limelight discloses radical differences between Jews on the subject of nationalism. These variances are accentuated by recent occurrences and present conditions. It is no longer a matter wholly for rabbis or for theological discussion. It is a practical question whether we shall stand and be regarded as a separate national entity, or, asserting our Americanism, declare, as the fact is, that we are Jews in our religion only."

CHURCH ORNAMENTS TO BE RETURNED—Reims is not permanently despoiled. Twenty cases of church ornaments, the loot of German soldiers, have been started on a roundabout way home. But Cardinal Hartmann, the Archbishop of Cologne, who is the agent for their return, wrings from the Brooklyn *Eagle* no very enthusiastic praise:

"Cardinal Hartmann, the Archbishop of Cologne, is a prudent personage. When the British troops took possession of the city he made sure that they would not set eyes on certain evidence of German sacrilege in France. None of the Allies must be allowed to see the great collection of religious ornaments taken by German soldiers from the diocese of Reims and stored at Cologne. So these things, filling twenty cases, were sent to Switzerland. They are at Bern, in the care of Bishop Maglione, who will return them to France. How or why Cardinal Hartmann obtained them he has not said. That will be an interesting story when it is told. We should be glad to believe that he was solicitous for the safety of the sacred vessels, and asked the German military authorities to preserve them and let him be their custodian. It would be pleasing also to learn that he did not start them on the way back merely because Germany was beaten and Cologne occupied, but that he had always intended their return at the end of the war. That would tend to soften the impression made by his attitude toward Cardinal Mercier and his defense of the invasion of Belgium. It is so far good that some of the German loot from the Reims Cathedral and churches will be restored, tho the destruction of the cathedral itself is irreparable."

CURRENT - POETRY

THAT reveler in imagery, the perennial lover, seems not to have changed essentially with the generations, if we are to accept the evidence offered us in the love-making of aboriginal poets. In the solution of the lover's eternal problem, "To what shall I liken my beloved to do her honor?" the Ojibway singer of the following song might put to shame many a modern bard—and that in the very form of the present day, *vers libre.* It is taken from "The Path on the Rainbow," a collection of poems from the lore of the American Indians, edited by George W. Cronyn and published by Boni & Liveright, New York.

CALLING-ONE'S-OWN

(An Ojibway Song)

Awake! flower of the forest, sky-treading bird of the prairie.
Awake! awake! wonderful fawn-eyed One.
When you look upon me I am satisfied; as flowers that drink dew.
The breath of your mouth is the fragrance of flowers in the morning,
Your breath is their fragrance at evening in the moon-of-fading-leaf.
Do not the red streams of my veins run toward you
As forest-streams to the sun in the moon of bright nights?
When you are beside me my heart sings; a branch it is, dancing,
Dancing before the Wind-spirit in the moon of strawberries.
When you frown upon me, beloved, my heart grows dark—
A shining river the shadows of clouds darken,
Then with your smiles comes the sun and makes to look like gold
Furrows the cold wind drew in the water's face.
Myself! behold me! blood of my beating heart.
Earth smiles—the waters smile—even the sky-of-clouds smiles—but I,
I lose the way of smiling when you are not near,
Awake! awake! my beloved.

Here are three poems on the loyalty of love, one written by a man and the others by women. The first is taken from Geoffrey Faber's recent volume, "In the Valley of Vision" (Blackwell, Oxford), and is eminently characteristic in meter and manner of this English poet:

LOYALTY

By Geoffrey Faber

How can I pray for Love, remembering you?
Remembering you always, when I would forget you,
When I go alone in the places where we two
Went together; you seeking to escape, and I would not let you.

How can I kneel to Love, cruelest tyrant?
For he formed of you a god in my eyes, tho you would not.
And he whetted the edge of my heart, and made me aspirant
To heaven here, you only consenting; and you could not, you could not!

How can I pursue Love, when I remember
All the shame and all the tears that were all he gave me?
The hope of April, and the despair of November,
And all that I was, before and after, you would not have me?

And yet I pray for Love, kneel to him, pursue him,
Make ready for him the hearth and house of my being,
And strain my eyes, if perchance afar I may view him,
And know all my life will be naught beside that moment of seeing.

No less convincing is the woman's conception of loyalty in this poem by Angela Morgan, which we take from a collection of her poems just published by John Lane Company (New York), under the title "Forward, March!"

CHOICE

By Angela Morgan

I'd rather have the thought of you
To hold against my heart,
My spirit to be taught of you
With west winds blowing,
Than all the warm caresses
Of another love's bestowing,
Or all the glories of the world
In which you had no part.

I'd rather have the theme of you
To thread my nights and days,
I'd rather have the dream of you
With faint stars glowing,
I'd rather have the want of you,
The rich, elusive taunt of you
Forever and forever and forever unconfest
Than claim the alien comfort
Of any other's breast.

O lover! O my lover,
That this should come to me!
I'd rather have the hope for you,
Ah, Love, I'd rather grope for you
Within the great abyss
Than claim another's kiss—
Alone I'd rather go my way
Throughout eternity.

And here is still another brand of loyalty, from the current number of *Contemporary Verse:*

TO YOU

By Beatrice W. Ravenel

Because I loved you not nor let you speak,
Your silence in my memory sings.
Like God, your patience, obstinate and meek,
Waits at the heart of things.

A still, strong purpose you, a hoarded light
(Against your day your watch you keep),
Shadow and silence, things most exquisite,
The condolence of sleep.

And when life falls from round me, leaves me stark,
Only a blind need through and through,
As wounded beasts crawl off to find the dark,
I know my way to you.

Another lyric from Miss Morgan's volume just mentioned celebrates a mystic reunion of lovers:

YOU HAVE COME BACK

By Angela Morgan

You have come back to me, who seemed forsaken,
You have come back, through all the gates of grief;
No sign to show the path your steps have taken
Over the plains of wo, to my relief.

You have come back! The shrouded hills awaken,
The dim and dusty grass puts forth a flame,
And sullen trees with ecstasy are shaken
To sing your name.

Nor look, nor word across the day is uttered
To span the silence reaching stern and far,
Yet, Dear, your message to my heart has fluttered
Like a swift-falling star.

O Love, what miracle hath wrought this madness
For us, whose frozen hearts so long were dumb?
Dreaming, I heard the first far note of gladness;
Through corridors of sleep I saw you come.

Now through the night my soul shall seek its mating,
Swift as a bird to the appointed nest,
To find the blessedness that knows no sating
In the enduring haven of your breast.

This delightful bit of picturing is one of several short love-lyrics, done with much delicacy, in Max Eastman's volume, "Colors of Life" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York):

HOURS

By Max Eastman

Hours when I love you are like tranquil pools,
The liquid jewels of the forest, where
The hunted runner dips his hand, and cools
His fevered ankles, and the ferny air
Comes blowing softly on his heaving breast,
Hinting the sacred mystery of rest.

Walter Prichard Eaton has a word to say for friendship, and his figure is a vast and satisfying one. The philosophic comfort of his final couplet will be welcomed by those who are at all practised in the noble art of being a friend. We quote from his book "Echoes and Realities," published by George H. Doran Company, New York:

MY FRIEND

By Walter Prichard Eaton

The friend I love is like the sea to me,
With spacious days of large tranquillity
When on my heart his wordless comforts lie,
As on the utter sea-rim rests the sky;
And like the sea for wrath he is, and strong
To launch his surges on the cliffs of Wrong;
But most I love him for his deep-sea spell
Of unguessed secrets that he may not tell:
So I have seen him stand and look afar
Beyond the twilight to the evening star,
And like the ocean's haunting lure to me,
Deep in his eyes I read a mystery:—
For he whose soul we fathom to the end
Becomes our servant then, and not our friend.

A love-poem from the same collection:

WHAT HAVE I BROUGHT?

By Walter Prichard Eaton

What have I brought you, dear,
Who gave me love and strength and counsel wise,
And girt me for my high emprise?
I come before you bowed with fear.

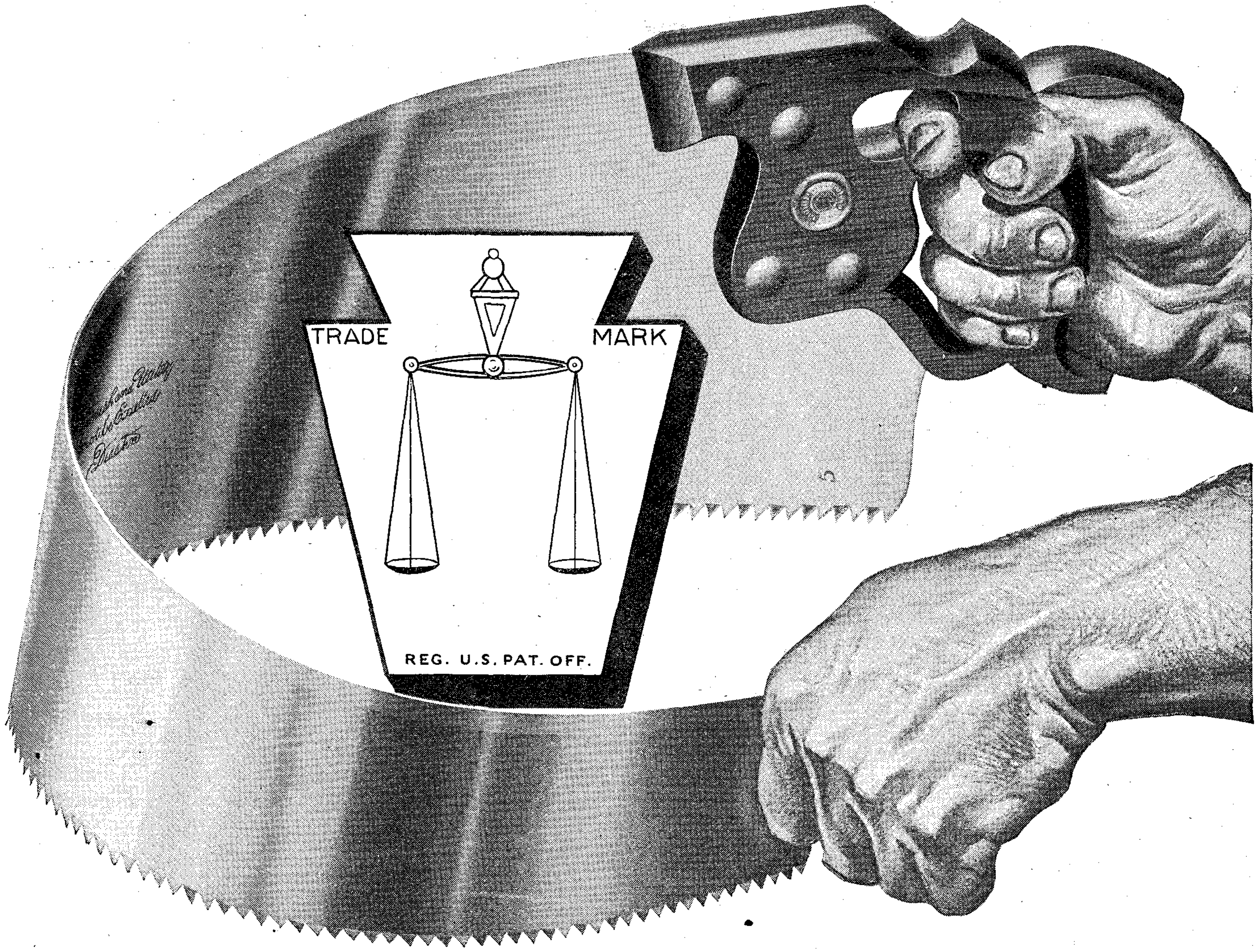
I have so little done
Of all I dreamed to do in pay,
And evening shadows dusk the day,
To warn the laggard of the failing sun.

Will you at twilight stand
Against the West, like my avenging Fate,
To bar the thrice-desired gate,
A flaming sword in your soft hand?

Ah, no, not that, dear heart!
The close-companioned, striving years,
The closer comradeship of tears,
You will not put away for baser part—

Nor count the fame you missed
Against the glory of the love you found,
That folded you forever round
In silences where angels kissed.

Just for that love I bore,
Who gave naught else but love to thee,
You will be very kind to me,
And stretch your waiting arms from Eden's door.



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THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

ONE NEW REPUBLIC IN EUROPE—The birth certificate of the United States of America, as every American knows, is our Declaration of Independence, dated July 4, 1776. Likewise a Declaration of Independence, *by its Provisional Government*, is the birth certificate of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, dated at Paris, October 18, 1918, and signed by Prof. Thomas G. Masáryk, as Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; Gen. Dr. Milan R. Stefanik, Minister of National Defense; Dr. Edward Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Interior. Since that date Professor Masáryk was elected President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and sailed for Europe to assume office at *Prague*, the ancient and beautiful, as we have known it, and now among the newest of modern independent capitals. When his election was announced President Masáryk was in New York, and by a representative of the New York *World* he is quoted as saying in part:

> "The Czecho-Slovak State will contain the Bohemian countries, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and Slovakia of northern Hungary. The Roumanians and the Jugo-Slavs will be united and the Italians will be redeemed. Austria-Hungary will be reduced to German Austria and the Magyars. Russia and the Balkans must be reorganized, and there is no longer any room for the Turks in Europe.
>
> "We are working for true internationalism. We want no Chinese wall around the liberated nations. Mankind itself must be liberated, as your President Wilson has said. That is not only an American principle, but the principle of all humanity."

A NEW STATE ON EUROPE'S MAP

The Czecho-Slovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia. To the north of them lies a section of Germany and Poland. To the southeast Hungary. To the south Austria. To the west Germany, with Bavaria southwest of Bohemia. East and southeast of Bohemia we find Moravia. East and southeast of Moravia Slovakia. North of Moravia and south of Poland we find Silesia.

The new State will have a population of between 9,000,000 and 12,000,000 and will measure in extent about 50,000 English square miles.

Of about 9,000,000 population, 6,750,000 are Czechs (Bohemians and Moravians) and about 2,250,000 are Slovaks. (These figures can be considered only as approximate. Czecho-Slovak authorities charge that Austro-Hungarian tabulation has not been beyond question.)

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain recognized the Czecho-Slovak nation as a belligerent in the early autumn and its Declaration of Independence was signed in Paris October 18, 1918.

The first President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic is Prof. Thomas G. Masáryk, who has long been well informed on all contemporary ideas and movements, whether philosophical, literary, political, or social. He was born on March 6, 1850, of a poor family in Moravia, and was for a time apprenticed as a blacksmith.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC—On March 6, 1850, was born of a poor family in the town of Hadonin (Göding) in Moravia the President of Czecho-Slovakia, Thomas G. Masáryk. Having passed through the primary school, he was "apprenticed to a blacksmith," we learn from *The New Europe* (London, November 28, 1918), in an article contributed as a Czech tribute by one of his compatriots. Taking up later a student's career, he passed the examinations of a gymnasium, whence he entered the *University of Vienna*. From Vienna he went to *Leipzig*. In 1879 he became *privat-dozent* in philosophy at the *University of Vienna*. In 1882 he was nominated *Professor of Philosophy* at the *University of Prague*. Public attention became focused on him as a man of great learning, well informed on "*all contemporary ideas and movements, whether philosophical, literary, political, or social*," and he began to "*facilitate the spread of all such movements in Bohemia*." In 1891 Professor Masáryk was elected as a deputy to the Parliament of Vienna, where his denunciation of the Viennese bureaucrats in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the policy toward the Servian Croats "*earned him the hatred of the German-Austrians*." Two years later he resigned his seat because he had become painfully aware of the "weakness of Czech national policy," and we read that he—

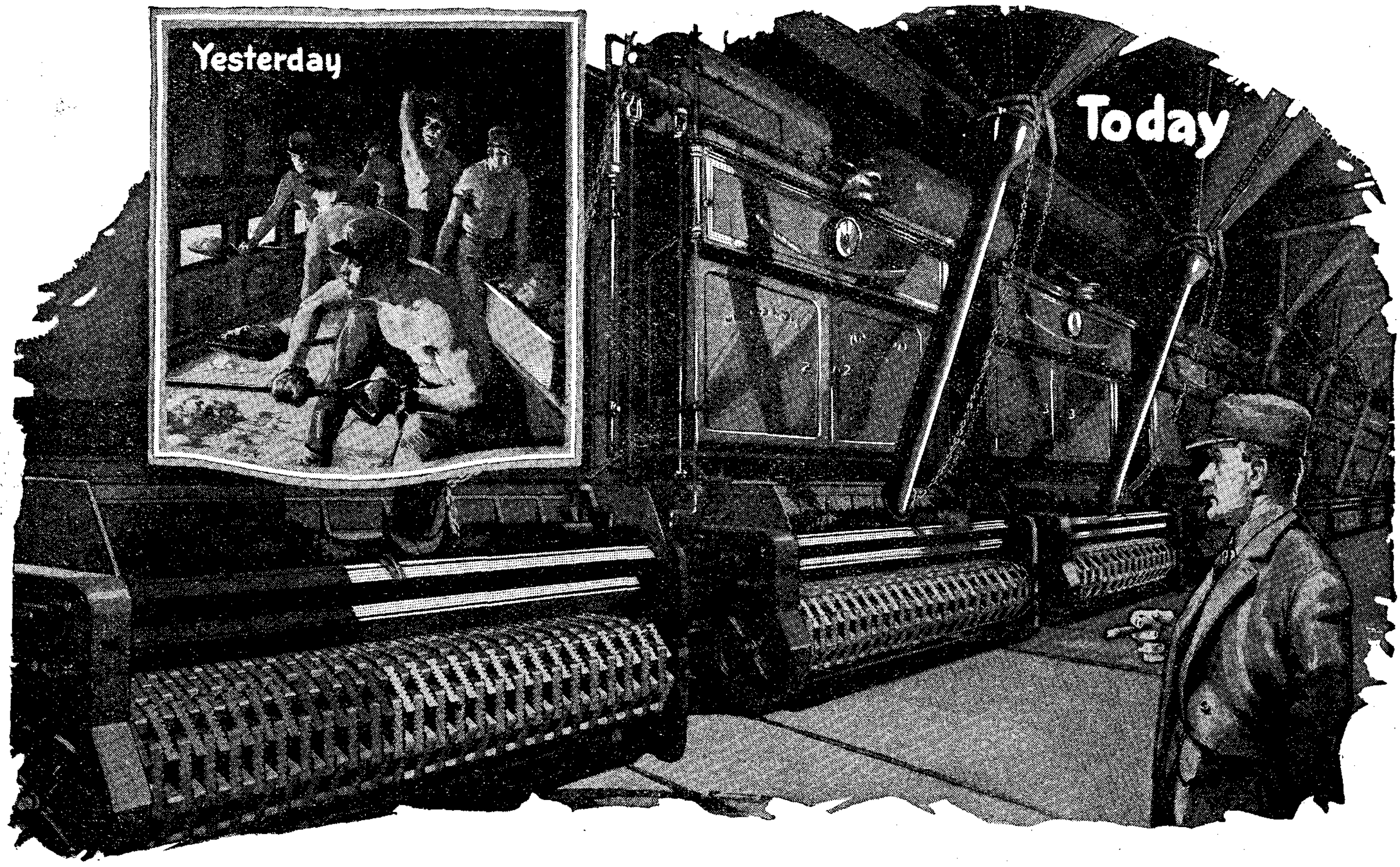
> "Decided first to elaborate a national program for the Czechs which would put them in a better position to resist attack. The *problem of the small nations* began to haunt him. He never ceased preaching that a small nation which found itself in the difficult position of the Czechs must work assiduously and laboriously, little by little, in all departments of social life in order to develop its culture to the highest intellectual, moral, and material level. It was only thus that they could hope to insure their existence and *maintain their individuality* in face of an adversary as powerful, numerically and materially, as the *German nation*. Above all, he fought against the old methods of nationalist agitation, which consisted in merely superficial opposition to German influences, in *unreasoning praise of everything Czech*, and in basing all hopes for the future upon the *glorification of Bohemia's past*. He never hesitated before what he considered to be the truth; he was not afraid to tell it to the people even when it was painful, and he fought with his whole strength against false patriotism in all its manifestations. Thus, some time after his arrival at Prague, he challenged the *manuscripts of Königinhof and Grüneberg*, which were considered by Czech patriots of the old school to be ancient national relics, proving that the Czech nation already attained a high level of culture in the tenth and eleventh centuries. With the aid of some philological experts, and by means of sociological criticism and historical analysis, he was able to prove the falsity of these documents, and to declare that the culture, the policy, and the traditions of a nation could never rest upon a forgery. From this moment he was always regarded as a *tireless champion of the truth*, and this is the *secret of the great moral influence* which he wielded throughout his life in all sections of the Czech people."

Professor Masáryk's eyes were always turned to the practical side of things. He founded reviews and libraries, encouraged the publication of foreign works, and *contributed largely to the knowledge of all other European nations*. It was under his auspices that English, French, and Russian literature became familiar to the Czechs, into whose mother tongue he had Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" translated. Among English authors his favorite is Charlotte Brontë.

CZECHO-SLOVAK DECLARATION—Our close relation to the rebirth of the Czecho-Slovak nation is discovered in their declaration in Paris, on *October 18, 1918*, which was made because—

> "At this grave moment, when the Hohenzollerns are offering peace in order to stop the victorious advance of the Allied armies and to prevent the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and when the Hapsburgs are promising the

(*Continued on page 88*)



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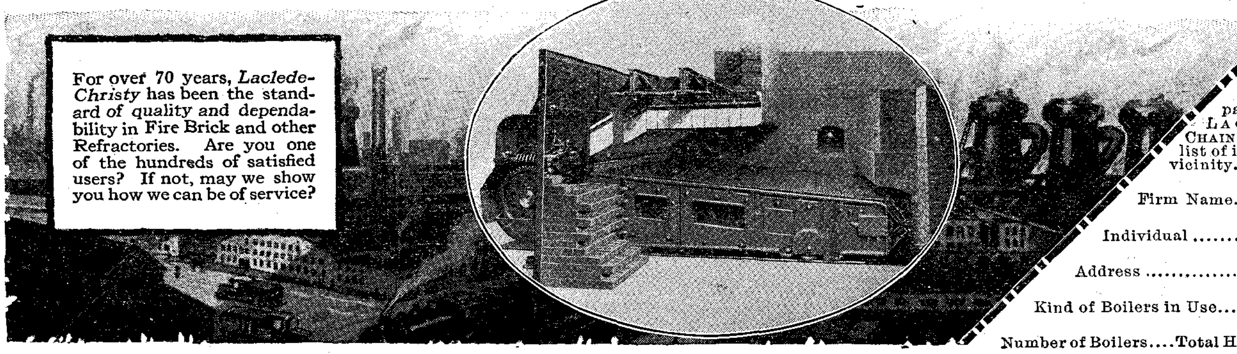

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ITALY'S GREAT GIFT TO FRANCE

Tilley, Arthur. The Dawn of the French Renaissance. 8vo, pp. xxvi–636. Cambridge: The University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $8.25. Postage, 18 cents.

Out of an "Introductory Essay" bearing on the author's "Literature of the French Renaissance" has grown this unusually worthful and imposing volume. It involved a survey of the sources of the Renaissance in France as traced in the homeland of that movement—Italy. There was necessary a discrimination between the parts individuals and localities played in the particular urge and elements of the entire development. And then, naturally, there followed discussion of the influence each exerted and the character each element assumed in the new home. The result is an orderly and scholarly arrangement in which each item falls naturally into its place in the completed narrative. A survey of the contents of the exposition here furnished exhibits the mastery of the material in hand and the comprehensiveness of the treatment.

Part I., "France and Italy," is in five chapters—sketching first the Italian Renaissance, then proceeding to Premonitions of the French Renaissance (the House of Valois from Charles V. to Louis XI.), the Expedition of Charles VIII. (to Italy), the French Occupation of Milan, and the France of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. Part II., "The Renaissance of Letters," treats of the Study of Latin (Robert Gaguin and Josse Badius Ascensius), Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples, the Study of Greek (Aleandro, Budé, and Erasmus), Humanism in the Provinces, and French Poetry and Prose. Part III., "The Renaissance in Art," devotes two chapters to architecture, two to sculpture, and one to painting. There is also a summary, or retrospect. Twenty-three plates and a frontispiece illustrate the volume, which is furnished with a detailed table of contents and completed with an excellent index. Such is the plan. What of the execution?

The beginning is most alluring. One will go far before finding so excellent a pastel of Petrarch as the first ten pages furnish. The spirit of the man, his instinct for historical inquiry, his individualism checked by admiration for the really illustrious, his services to the vernacular, which made him "the first modern man of letters," the "rock" from which flowed the Renaissance waters, all receive justice in this well-written introduction. And here Mr. Tilley makes his fundamental distinction (sight of which he never loses), the distinction between humanism and the Renaissance. The latter is the broad river of which the former was one of several channels. Thus happily begun, our author's survey of the Italian Renaissance's course—necessarily brief as merely introductory to his real subject—passes swiftly but surely over the high peaks. Pope Nicholas V., patron of the learned, the Florentine art of Alberti, Valle, and Pius II., science with Toscanelli and da Vinci, Pico della Mirandola, the thirst for literature, art, and knowledge in the new Italy—these pass quickly but in high light before the reader's eye.

One gets, after this, a view of the transition of art-appreciation from Italy to France in the description of the patronage and collections of the house of Valois, beginning with Charles V. (1364–80), whose library contained 1,100 volumes (manuscripts, of course), and continuing with Louis de Bourbon (died 1410) and Louis XI.—a patron and encourager of learning rather than a collector. This brought a flood of scholars and artizans into France whose influence was soon manifest. Then in 1494 Charles VIII. crossed the Alps, and, returning, brought with him treasures in tapestries, pictures, and marbles. If Charles stayed only fourteen months in Italy, Louis XII. occupied Milan twelve years and a half, Italian incitation became pressing, and Tours meanwhile became the art center of France.

With scholars, artists, and artizans flocking in under these conditions, how the Renaissance in letters, arts, and handicrafts domesticated itself is at once discernible. Printing as represented by d'Étaples, Greek by Aleandro and Erasmus (we must remember that Flanders and France were closely connected), poetry by Jean Marot and Jean Lemaire, architecture by Fra Giacondo, sculpture by Jacques Morel, and painting by David and Fouquet, became naturalized and then native. How all this came about, how the movement localized itself variously, the monuments it reared, its results in buildings, ecclesiastical, civil, manorial, and domestic—form the burden of Mr. Tilley's narrative. Not only men but cities, not merely artists but their productions and influence, claim attention in a story entirely consecutive and interlinked, yet with so constant change of subject and scene as not to grow wearisome.

We must regard this as one of the most important books of the year. We find relief in turning to it from the strain of war-literature. Not, however, for consecutive reading should we recommend it. Rather it is for the spare hour, to read, ponder, and digest, a book informing and satisfying, a volume to fall back upon.

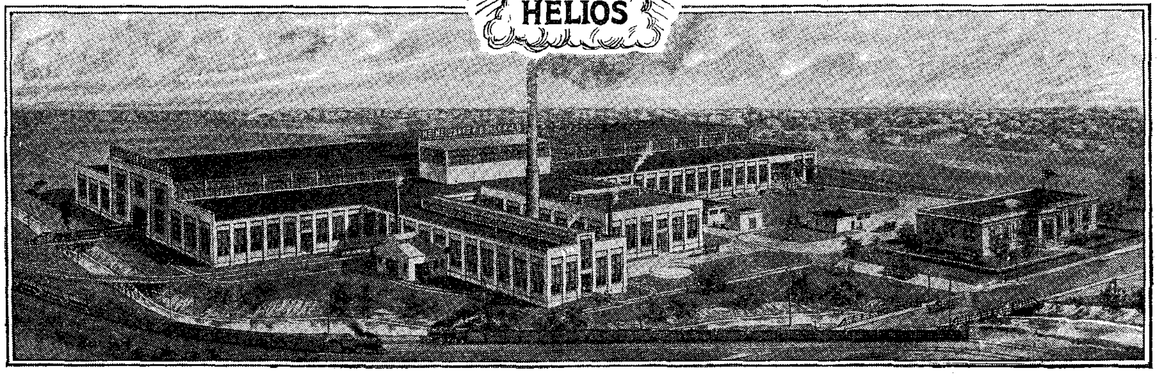
AN UNUSUAL BOOK OF TRAVEL

Beebe, William. Jungle Peace. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75. Postage, 16 cents.

The author of this remarkable book is Curator of Birds at the New York Zoological Park and Director of the Tropical Research Station in British Guiana. He is not merely a wide-awake naturalist, but a literary artist whose style is refreshing. He takes the reader with him into the joy of life as few naturalists have learned how to do, thereby making a lasting contribution to good literature. Leaving the horrors of war in northern France, Mr. Beebe flies over New York in an aeroplane, telling us of its thrill; but as winter approaches he seeks the quiet depths of the tropical jungle. Life on shipboard is never tedious or uninteresting, for he spends his time in the crow's-nest, where the views are wide and free; or he lashes himself to the anchor just above the water, where he watches the flying fish and revels in the deep blues and greens of the southern sea. For hours he paces the deck grappling for the sargasso weed through which the steamer plows its way. Detached by storms from its home on the coast of Central America, the sargasso is borne northward by the Gulf Stream, bringing with it many forms of new and fascinating life. As the water gradually chills, this life drops off, until finally the weed itself dies and sinks to its final resting-place in the far depths of the Atlantic.

There are many guide-book accounts of the enchanting little islands of the West Indies, but who has given us their soul? We wish that Mr. Beebe would write of them at length, for there is evidence that he would be successful. He gives us little sketches of the charm of butterfly-collecting, of chasing lizards, of seashore reveries, and of the wonderful sunsets which paint the skies of the velvety tropics. In Guiana the roads afford a continuous vista of brilliant, variegated color, and the dense, green jungle is the home of rare birds and animals. Here are found the most unusual trees and flowers, compelling one's continual admiration; and here is the butterfly-hunter's paradise. Mr. Beebe recounts many of his expeditions in search of specimens, one of which was at New Amsterdam, where he observed and photographed a very remarkable and uncommon bird, the hoazin. He watched the young hoazins creeping, climbing, diving, and swimming, in a few minutes going through the evolutionary processes by means of which birds have gradually attained their present development. Evidently these weird examples of prehistoric days will make a profound impression on any ornithologist who is privileged to observe them. In writing of the customs of the natives, Mr. Beebe shows the same poetic and unusual point of view, conveying to us a truer picture of their life than that with which we were familiar. At New Amsterdam he found an old library rich with ancient and forgotten volumes, beautifully preserved, but never consulted. A research station was established in the midst of the great jungle under the auspices of the New York Zoölogical Society, and Colonel Roosevelt, who had encouraged the enterprise, visited it with his wife, taking many interesting trips in the jungle. The success attending Mr. Beebe's work at Kalacoon laboratory is a demonstration of the economy and practicability with which scientific work may be carried on in the tropics by men from the temperate regions. His plan has been not merely to collect specimens for shipment, but to photograph and to study tropical life in its home. A very interesting account is given of the cutting of a new trail from the wilderness laboratory through the terrible tangle of recent vegetation to a cool, dim trail which penetrates the primeval jungle. We are told how a giant bushmaster snake, a deadly terror of the tropics, was captured alive for shipment to the New York Zoological Park. Universally feared is the army ant, which attacks with great ferocity in countless numbers. One of their marauding expeditions is given in detail, and we learn that their marvelous activities are directed through their sensitive antennæ rather than by sight, for they are totally blind. Nature has painted the birds of the jungle with every shade and hue that astonish the eye, while their voices are sharp and incisive to the ear. On one occasion Mr. Beebe kept daily watch for a week of a tree which was visited by a multitude of birds that feasted on its berries. He tells us that flocks consisting of many varieties

HELIOS



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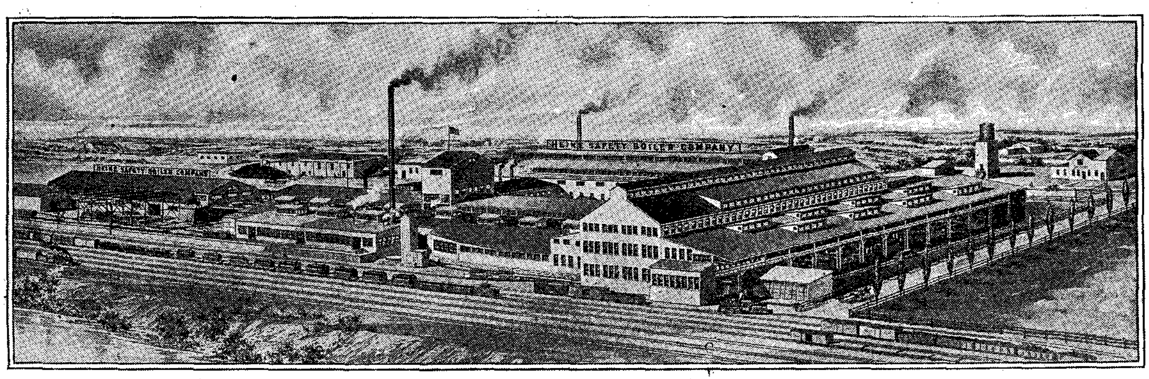

travel over the jungle for days, keeping together by means of low calls, and apparently enjoying the sociability. No place in the world is so full of diversified life as the tropical jungle. On leaving for New York the author scraped four square feet of jungle mold into his bag for examination at leisure on shipboard. In it he discovered a thousand organisms plainly visible to the eye, and he estimated that over six billion creatures are in the jungle floor of every square mile!—an inconceivable number in the many thousand miles of unbroken wilderness extending to the Andes. In this land of the superlative in Nature one never wearies of the vast pageant of changing color on earth and sky. One will readily agree with the author that by day it is the most wonderful place in the world, while on moonlit nights it is the most wierdly beautiful fairyland of which one may conceive. Unlike the usual insincerity and deceit of the life of a great city, this life of a naturalist is one of thought, of peace, and of lasting enjoyment.

Mr. Beebe is intimately at home in the East Indies, in Ceylon, and China, and among the giant Himalayas, and all who read this first volume of travels will eagerly await a future account of his wanderings.

ANOTHER "J'ACCUSE" VOLUME

The Crime. By a German (the author of "I Accuse"). Translated by Alexander Gray. Vol. II. Antecedents of the Crime. 8vo, pp. 502. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50 net.

This volume completes the re-review by an expatriated German of "the case against Germany." The first part was noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 26, 1918. The concluding volume is in no small part a refutation of the Teutonic propaganda of defense which attempted to answer "I Accuse." This refutation proceeds by adducing the evidence of facts before the war—the steady development of Germany's military power, the diplomatic preparation (Turkey, etc.) through a long series of years, the literary propaganda (including espionage) before and since the war began, the use of commercial and industrial establishments as centers of pro-German areas for corruption of national life, the continued attitude of Germany at The Hague and its position as to treaties with other countries, menaces to international peace (Bosnia, Morocco, etc.), the incitement to rebellion in colonies and dependencies of other Powers and in the very capitals of the different nations, etc. The thesis of the volume is Germany's sole guilt, depending on three propositions. If Germany's war was "defensive," its sponsors must show:

> "1. That an aggressive war, undertaken as an anticipatory war of defense, is justifiable on political and moral grounds as well as on grounds of humanity. . . . . .
>
> "2. That the actual premises of the war of prevention which they advance as . . . imperative exist in the particular case. . . . . . .
>
> "3. That the responsibility for the political and diplomatic situation which made the attack from the other side inevitable is also to be attributed to the other side. . . . . . ."

The two volumes of "The Crime" constitute an unanswerable disproof of these three points, and are possibly the most complete summary of the evidence and the most reasoned demonstration in existence of the guilt of Germany's Government and (by clear proof) also of Germany's people. Unitedly and joyfully they willed this war, and in one spirit they waged it. As Professor Zorn is quoted:

> "In their judgment of these facts (*i.e.*, the 'guilt' of the Entente Powers and peoples) the whole German nation of seventy million souls is practically unanimous . . . on the outbreak of the war and since then to the present day."

Out of the mouths of Germans they are themselves convicted.

RECENT FICTION

Updegraff, Allan. Strayed Revelers. Pp. 390. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Some knowledge of "Greenwich Village" lies back of this book, "an ultra-modern love-story." There is social satire that amuses, occasionally an expression of philosophical criticism on things in general and life in particular that is keen and "modernistic." Clotilde Smith Westbrook has discovered that she has no legal father, so she seeks out her natural one—a crude farmer, "Hen Hooghtyling," and attempts to proclaim and establish the relationship, with varying degrees of disillusionment and embarrassment to all parties. She also makes a trial of her powers to attract men, makes some crude admissions to the reader, and sits calmly by the body of her friend who had committed suicide "introspecting" through the night. The culminating love-story with Clement Towers—an aviator on a furlough—introduces long discussions on war-conditions, Red-Cross work, and oversea service.

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. On Our Hill. Illustrated by T. M. and M. T. Bevans. Pp. 336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. Postage, 12 cents.

There is such an element of reality and spontaneity in this new book by Mrs. Bacon that the reader wonders whether it is a life history or pure fiction. It does not matter, however; it is charming in any case. It is not a child's book, because a child would hardly comprehend the subtleties in the descriptions of the mental gymnastics of the three little children "On Our Hill," yet the reader must know children to get the book's vital message through its chronicle of childish days, adventures, and incidents, as well as the adult point of view on child education and modern innovations. "People send their children to school for different reasons. Poor people . . . send their children to get them out of the way. As a matter of fact, they're safer in school, and they learn to behave better. Stupid people send them so that they won't have to answer all the questions the children would ask. Clever people send them because if they answered all the questions, the children would know as much as they do very soon. . . ." The three children are irresistible as they are pictured at the lunch-table, the Zoo, at their first theater, and in their growing up. It is an unusual theme, unusually presented, possessing an indescribable charm in its realistic interpretation of child nature.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. Everyman's Land. Pp. 370. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40. Postage, 14 cents.

The Williamsons are past masters in incorporating into a story historical and picturesque description. They are also ingenious in thinking up mysterious plots (which deceive no one), thrilling and fascinating. They have played on a new string this time and have had the heroine, "Mary O'Malley," for the sake of her blinded brother, pose as the fiancée of a wealthy young American who had disappeared, and so attached herself to his father and mother in mutual devotion to the "Jim" whom she had really met and loved. Then comes the travel part of the story in which the wealthy Americans, in memory of their beloved son, go from city to city trying to aid the suffering and leave some memorial of the son they had lost, and here the authors give us their wonderful descriptions. Of course Molly has qualms of conscience and comes near being found out. There are plots and counter-plots, would-be villains, and designing lovers, but it is a Williamson story and bound to come out right in the end.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

The History of Europe from 1862 to 1914. By Lucius Hudson Holt, Professor of English and History, United States Military Academy, and Alexander Wheeler Chilton, Assistant Professor of History, United States Military Academy. Twenty maps and diagrams. Pp. xv–611. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.60 net. Postage, 20 cents.

This exceedingly timely and most authoritative work presents a straightforward and impartial account of the history of Europe from the beginning of the Chancellorship of Bismarck in Prussia to the outbreak of the Great War. It is not so much a detailed description of events in each of the separate countries or an attempt to give a complete summary of the domestic policies of the individual nations as a careful discussion of all those alliances and conflicts of interests that have had a distinct effect in shaping the trend of international affairs and have culminated in the present colossal struggle. The character and methods of the statesmen who have played leading parts in these occurrences are carefully developed. It will thus be seen that this volume is actually a history of Europe rather than of any particular section of it. The subject matter is so arranged that events are coordinated in time, which enables the reader to gain an accurate idea of conditions, social, political, military, or economic, at any given period. The campaigns of the various wars, from the Danish War of 1864 to the opening of the present conflict, are treated broadly and skilfully, without undue technicality but with sufficient detail to make them entirely comprehensible to the lay reader. The book ends with a description of the rapid changes that followed the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Serajevo, giving the various ultimatums, ambassadors' reports, etc., that followed one another so swiftly in the early days of August, 1914. It shows the alinement of warring Powers on either side in the opening months of the fourth year of the war, with the Teutonic alliance facing a world in arms for the final decision as to whether autocracy or democracy shall sway the destinies of our planet. The maps with which the text is liberally supplied are illuminating and helpful and the whole volume is crowded with useful and necessary information. Those who wish to obtain a thorough understanding of the conditions leading up to the war can not do better than read this masterly presentation of the subject.

Remington, Joseph P., and Wood, Horatio C., Jr., and Others. The Dispensatory of the United States of America. Pp. 2,132. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1918. $12.

The present volume serves to introduce the twentieth edition of a historic publication—the standard guide to medicinal products in the state in which they are brought to the dispensatories and to teaching how they should be prepared for use. The extraordinary advances that have been made in the pharmaceutical and medical sciences since the issue of the first

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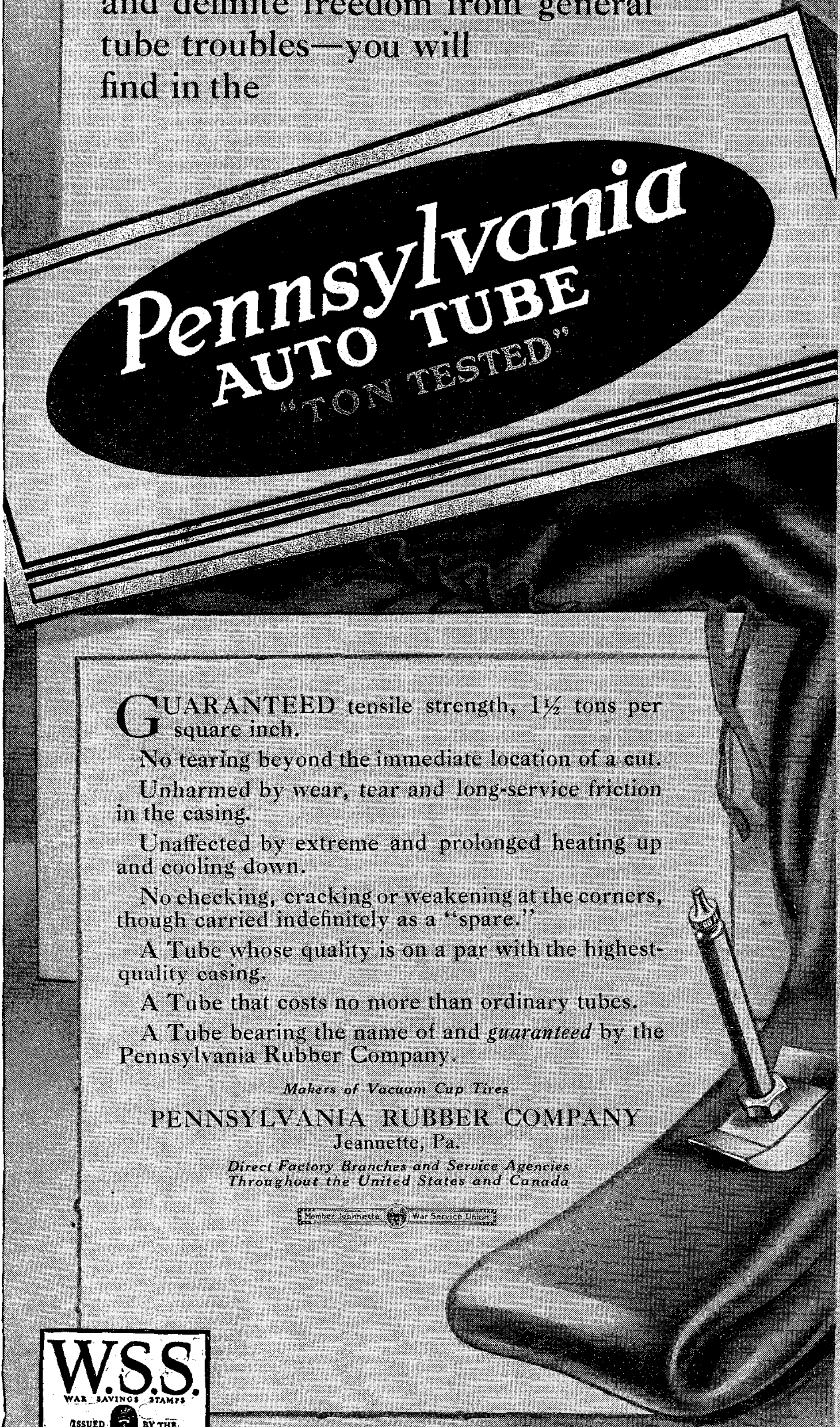

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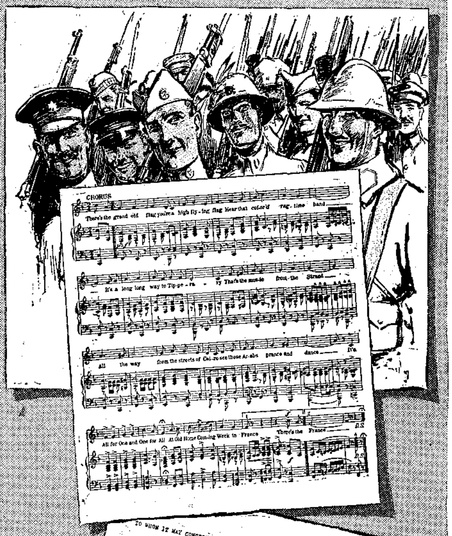
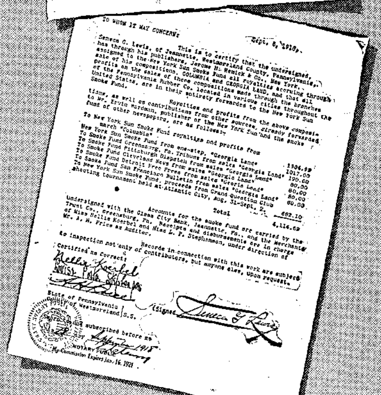

CHORUS
There's the grand old flag you're a high fly-ing flag Hear that color'd rag-time band
It's a long long way to Tip-pe-ra-ry That's the mu-sic from the Strand
All the way from the streets of Cai-ro see those Ar-abs prance and dance It's
All for One and One for All At Old Home Com-ing Week in France There's the France
D.S.


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Sept. 6, 1918.

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To New York Sun Smoke Fund royalties and profits from march "Columbia"	1906.[illegible]
New York Sun Smoke Fund from one-step, "Georgia Land"	1017.00
To Smoke Fund Greensburg, Pa. Tribune from sales "Georgia Land"	190.00
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Nellie Koerbel

(Signed) Seneca G. Lewis

State of Pennsylvania
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Sworn and subscribed before me this day September 1918
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My Commission Expires Jan. 16, 1921

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"Home Coming Week in France" is obtainable through music dealers generally.

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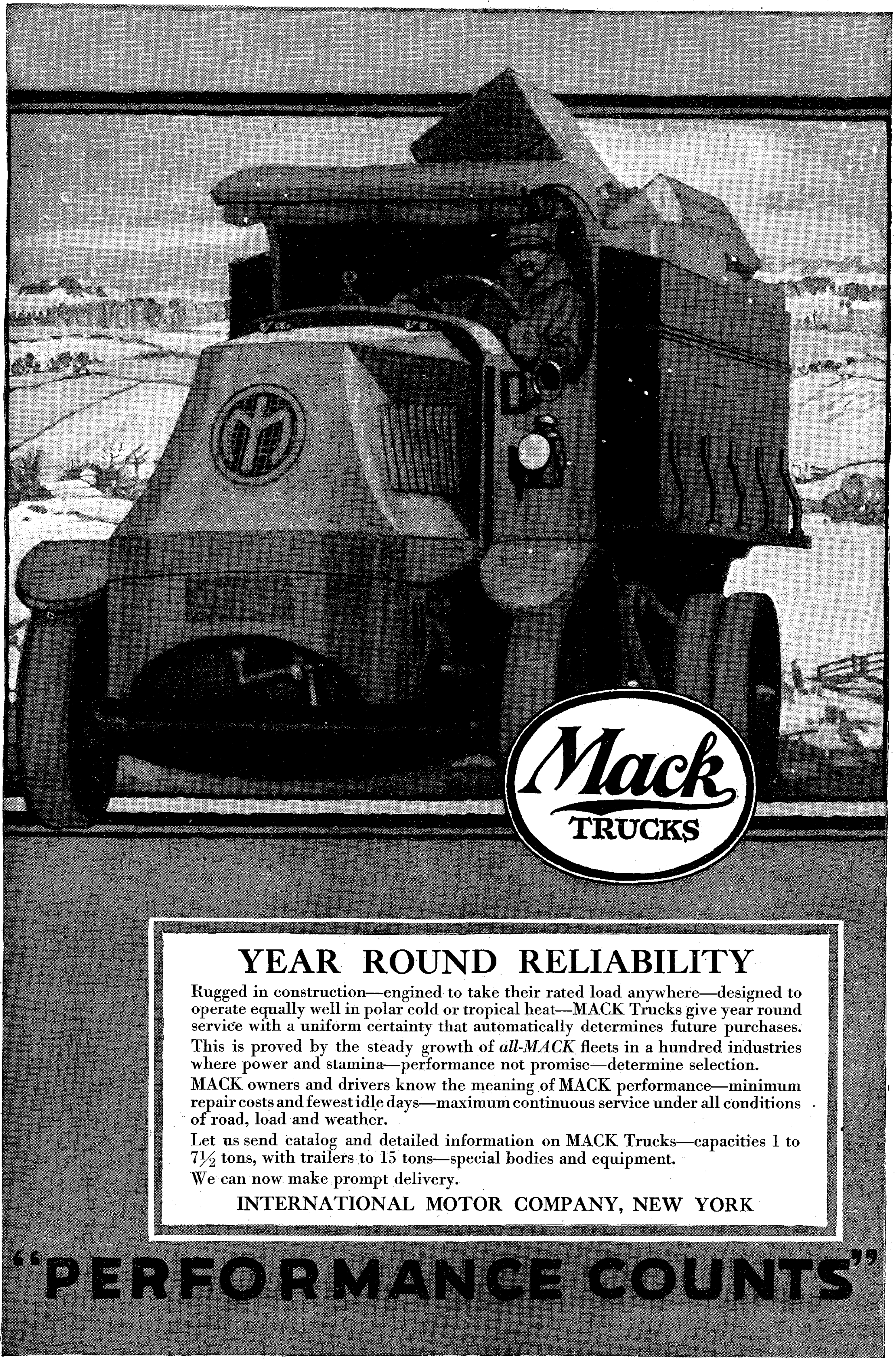

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edition of this work in 1833 have made it necessary to enlarge the volume to twice its size. The dispensatory of eighty years ago contained 1,073 pages; the present volume contains 2,132.

This book, which is designed as the *vade mecum* of pharmaceutics, tho based on earlier editions, has been so thoroughly revised as to require that it be almost entirely rewritten. This was done by an enlarged staff of specialists eminent in their respective professions. The extensive use of bacterial products as therapeutic agents has caused the inclusion of special articles on these and the amplification of those that treat of the various serums. The chemical incompatibilities of the more important drugs are given greater prominence, being placed immediately before the description of the therapeutic use.

The volume is divided into three parts, Part I treating of the officially recognized drugs and remedies; Part II, of those that are not official; Part III is devoted to Reagents, Test Solutions, and Volumetric Solutions (Section I), and to the National Formulary (Section II). An index of 42,000 entries completes this most comprehensive and practical guide to *materia medica.*

Phillipson, Coleman. Alsace-Lorraine: Past, Present, and Future. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $8 net.

After reading the careful analysis made by Dr. Phillipson of the claims of both France and Germany to Alsace-Lorraine, one is surprized to find the author rendering a decision in favor of Germany, altho advising autonomy as a solution. The treatment of the subject is exhaustive, viewed from every possible angle, beginning with ethnographic considerations. Sources are scrupulously indicated. But one detects feeling very often taking the place of judgment. It seems an unfortunate moment to raise the question of doubt, just when France is rejoicing over the end of an injustice done in 1870. Grant that forty years have Germanized a large part of Alsace-Lorraine, another forty years will undo the Prussian will. And when that is accomplished, then it will be time to seek for a plebiscite, and then we will be given a fair opportunity of noting the true will of Alsace-Lorraine. One can not follow logical outcomes based on grievous wrongs.

Whitford, Robert Naylor. Motives in English Fiction. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. Postage, 18 cents.

Essentially a concise history of the English novel tho it is, Professor Whitford's latest study gains a certain freshness from his method of approach. English story-tellers and English stories, from the "Morte d'Arthur" of Sir Thomas Malory down to the better-known works of William De Morgan, are presented from the standpoint of situation, atmosphere, motivation, dialog, and characterization. In short, by the things they wrote about Professor Whitford knows his novelists. His exposition "best sellers," past and present, is a great help in deciding just how civilized, or uncivilized, our present tastes in fiction may be. Of rather more interest to the student than to the casual reader is a great part of this full and careful exposition. Such names as Robert Bage, Sophia Lee, Thomas Day, William Beckford, John Moore, Charlotte Smith, even of Ann Radcliffe, and Maria Edgeworth, long since had taken on too much of the musty flavor of age to appeal to popular literary interests. Professor Whitford does all that he can without sacrificing scholarship to make them interesting; but "Motives in English Fiction" is essentially a handbook for serious-minded readers.

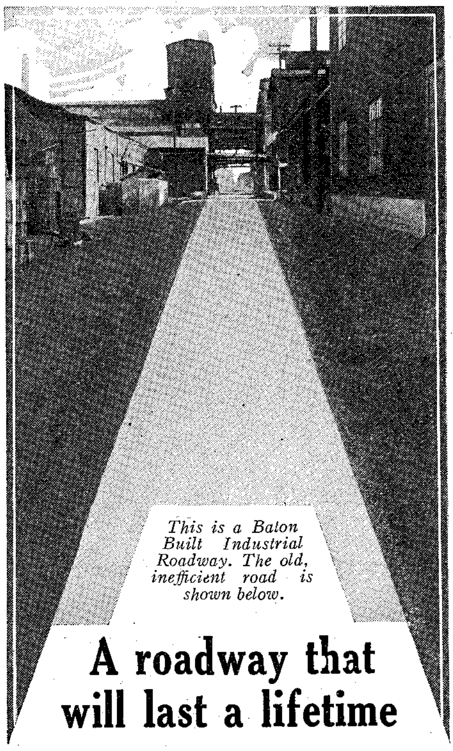
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LLOYD GEORGE'S BIG PROGRAM OF SOCIAL REFORM

NOW that Lloyd George's amazing victory in the British elections assures him of absolute control in the House of Commons, the London and provincial press are emphasizing his great opportunity for carrying out a vast program of social reform in the United Kingdom. It is declared that the governing classes are on trial, and, if they should now fail to satisfy the country, a painful reckoning awaits them at the next election, which may come sooner than is now apparent.

Judging from a speech by Lloyd George when he opened the campaign, he has a well-developed plan to meet all the crying needs of reconstruction. He began by stating that all the people had contributed to the triumph of the Allied cause, and declared that this "knowledge of a common brotherhood of suffering and effort" gives them courage for the next great enterprise in front of them. This task is to make Britain "a fit country for heroes to live in." The first thing the war has shown them, continued the British Premier as reported by the London *Times*, is the appalling waste of human material in the country. He proceeded:

> Those who were in charge of recruiting came to the conclusion that, if the people of this country had lived under proper conditions, were properly fed and housed, and lived under healthy conditions—had lived their lives in their full vigor—you could have had a million more men available and fit to put into the Army. There are millions of men's lives which have been lost as a result of the war, but there are millions more of maimed lives in the sense of undermined constitutions through atrocious social conditions that you have got in consequence of the whole of the terrors of this great war. You must put that right.
>
> One of the ways of dealing with that is, of course, to deal with the housing conditions. Slums are not fit homes for the men who have won this war or for their children. They are not fit nurseries for the children who are to make an Imperial race, and there must be no patching up. This problem has got to be undertaken in a way never undertaken before, as a great national charge and duty. It is too much to leave it to municipalities merely.
>
> What is the next revelation of the great war? The enormous waste of the resources of our land. We import hundreds of millions of our supplies from abroad. I do not mean to say that we can grow them all, but we can grow a very much larger proportion of our supplies than we have done in past years. Take food. You can grow vast quantities of food in this country for which you have been dependent on foreign imports, but you want a much more intelligent policy than that. The land must be cultivated to its full capacity. That ought to be an essential feature in the new Britain. A systematic effort must be made to bring a population back to the land.
>
> I am not sure we fully realize how that will react upon other problems. If you



This is a Baton Built Industrial Roadway. The old, inefficient road is shown below.

A roadway that will last a lifetime

The Harrison Works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia, are ready—ready for the keen competition of this period of reconstruction. Their progress is no longer hampered by old, inefficient roadways. They have installed

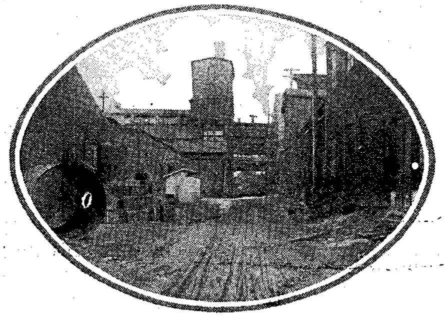
Baton Built
Industrial Roadways
Increase Plant Efficiency

These specially laid reinforced concrete roadways—mudless, dustless, rutless—afford a hard, even, non-slipping surface over which trucks, loaded to capacity, operate at top speed, no matter what the weather.

Baton Built Industrial Roadways are the result of scientific study by roadway specialists whose long experience and intimate knowledge of industrial roadway requirements, qualify them to best serve you in this important work. The cost of a Baton Built Roadway is lower than that of any other road because its upkeep is negligible.

Write for our Industrial Roadway folder, or for our Roadway Engineers, who will visit your plant and give you an estimate without obligation on your part.

Henry E. Baton
Presser Building, 1713 Sansom St.
Philadelphia
Also Industrial Plant Buildings



> bring a population back to the land it relieves pressure on the labor market, and it sustains the labor market.
>
> You must see the land is cultivated with full capacity. (A Voice—"Give them better houses and more wages.") That is the road to it. You can not get anywhere unless you make a track to that point, and I am anxious to get a good high road for the people to arrive at better conditions. You can not get there even in an aeroplane unless you prepare. You must see that the land is cultivated properly, and there is a better chance of doing it than there was forty or fifty years ago. The principles of farming are different. Science is coming into the farming industry like any other industry. The capacity of the soil can be utilized to a much greater extent than it could forty or fifty years ago. But you must do it on scientific principles. You must have a national supply of fertilizers that the Government ought to take care to make available.

Then the Government can help by giving increased security for all capital spent on the land. The incompetent cultivator must be eliminated and scientific production promoted. Moreover, there should be reclamation of waste land and timber taken from forest lands which are unsuitable for higher cultivation. There should also be an improved system of cheap and rapid transportation. If these things are done in the course of the next few years, said the Premier, "you will see an enormous output from British soil, and you will have a fine, healthy, happy population living on the land, and that in itself is a source of strength to any country."

He also favored a scheme for "settling the gallant soldiers and sailors on the land," the state assisting in the equipment and aiding them in other ways "to make good." After touching upon expansion of canal connection with the sea, Premier Lloyd George proceeded:

> You can not pay good wages—and these are essential in order to enable people to keep up their strength and bring up their children—you can not improve the conditions of the people, you can not pay the enormous debt which this war has brought upon us unless you increase production. I believe in providing good markets at home, and you provide good markets at home if you develop the resources of your country; but you must also see that the state does its best to see that the markets abroad are also supplied.
>
> I believe it is possible to provide remunerative work for all, but it would take time to work out some of these plans which I have laid down. There will be necessarily some dislocation in the labor market. What we have to take care of is that during this period of dislocation there shall be no privation. The plans should be put in order immediately, and that is why we want the new Parliament at once to begin our plans.
>
> Well, that is the program. The difficulties of carrying it through are enormous. There are revolutionary elements in this country who do not want a building at all. They are making for anarchy. Your Russian revolutionary or Russian Bolsheviki are perfectly well known to be using the moneys they received from their predecessors—I use the word "received" in a comprehensive sense—for disseminating the doctrines of anarchy throughout Europe, and a Government must be strong to go on doing its work without being interfered with by either critics or others who are trying to prevent a systematic, well-ordered country from being built up who have got their minds on confusion, disturbance, and general upset because they think they will get something out of it. We must have none of that.
>
> To deal with these difficulties, which I can see quite clearly, it is no use having a small majority—and I tell you what is worse than a small majority: an unreliable majority, a majority that is not quite sure what it will do, about which you are not sure, when you are in difficulties, that it will not turn on you.

This matter of "majority" is now out of the way, and, according to the Premier's concluding remarks, "if we act wisely and courageously, the whole nation will join in the prosperity. A prosperity of which only one class partakes is no prosperity at all. Let us in these coming weeks see that Britain has not exhausted its patriotism, and then we shall see that the affection for the Old Country will well up from the deeps of our nature so as to fructify and enrich the land with the love of her children."

THE GLORY—AND SOME OF THE HUMOR—OF THE MARINES

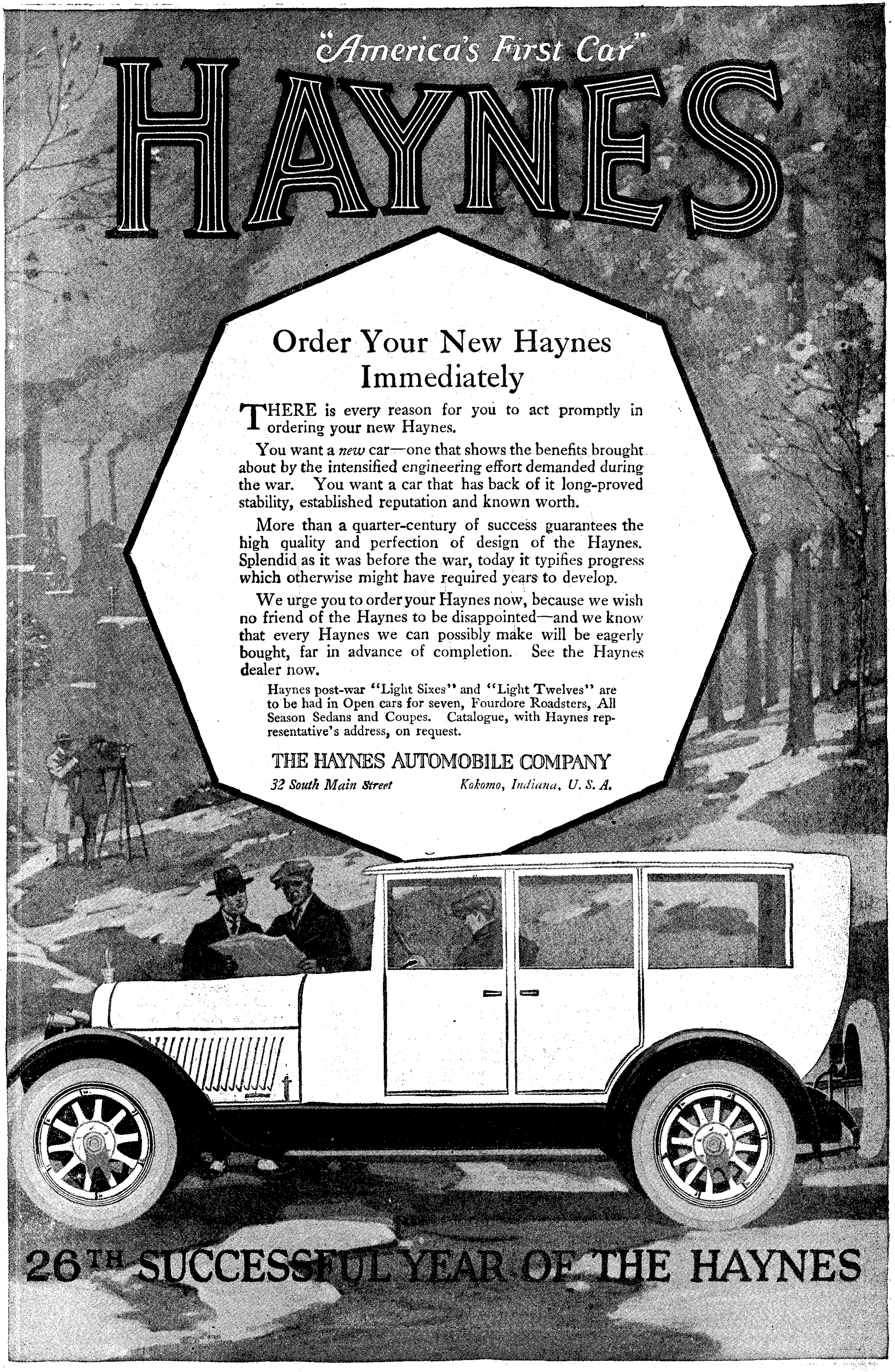
SOMETHING big and breezy, something almost epic, is associated with the simple words, "United States Marines." Part of this, as the marines will cheerfully admit, is due to good "publicity work," good advertising; but advertising, there are authorities enough to prove, never effected a great success without merit behind it, and it is through sheer grit, courage, fighting ability, that the "Devil Dogs" have made themselves beloved and admired throughout the Allied nations—and among the first, if not the first, in the hearts of their countrymen. From their exploits under Decatur, down through their experiences in our own day in the Bahamas, Africa, the Fiji Islands, China, the Philippines, the arctic, Nicaragua, Mexico, Haiti, to "the greatest victory of the corps" at Château-Thierry, their deeds "resemble the imaginings of a Dumas."

The holiday issue of *The Marines' Bulletin*, their own particular magazine, contains tributes of sufficient length and variety to make up a short history of the famous corps, from its earliest recruit to its latest casualty. Isaac F. Marcosson contributes these bits of first-hand observation, which may stand as an introduction to "The Glory of the Marines":

> No man can touch America's part in the war without knowing that the marines have been on the job. Long before I reached the A. E. F. in my incessant war-wanderings, the valor of this remarkable organization had become a sort of tradition in France. The first news of them came to me when I was with the British forces in France. A young lieutenant said to me:
>
> "What sort of people are your marines?"
>
> "Why?" I asked.
>
> "Well, I have heard that they are—as you Americans say—'*some* fighters!'"
>
> As a matter of fact, both in the British and the French armies, and more especially among the latter who served side by side with the marines at Château-Thierry, I got one long and continuous chorus of praise and admiration for them.
>
> When I finally had the good fortune to see the marines in action, and later—through the circumstances of my investigation of the Service of Supplies—came to know the former commander of their brigade, Major-General Harbord—I felt as if I personally knew these men who had so gallantly and so stedfastly maintained the highest traditions of a branch of the service that is in itself a synonym with courage.
>
> It may interest Americans to know that the marine brigade incurred both a hatred and a fear on the part of the Germans only approached by two other English-speaking units in the war: the Australians and the Scotch Highlanders. The Germans called the Australians "Hell Terrors"; they dubbed the Jocks the "Ladies from Hell"; and for the marine brigade they reserved the particular appellation of "Devil Dogs." Oddly enough, those three types of fighting men were the most congenial of all the English-speaking soldiers. Between the Australians and the marines there was a peculiar kinship born of an impetuosity and an utter disregard of danger that they had in common. I have often seen a marine and an Anzac walking hand in hand through some little French town singing the songs of their own country and presenting such an illuminating and energetic example of Anglo-Saxon relationship as to remain always as one of the most delightful recollections of the war.
>
> I was up in the Château-Thierry section not long after the marines stemmed the great tide and registered themselves as a real bulwark of civilization. The truth of the matter is that Château-Thierry is the full brother of the battle of the Marne, not only in its significance to the rest of the war, but to the fate of the world. If, in that fateful June of 1918, the Germans had not been checked at that immortal town which will forever mark one of the high tides of marine valor, Paris would have fallen. Paris was to France in the Great War what Rome was to the rest of the world in that other day of the barbarian. But the Hun was stopt and no obstacle that blocked his way was more heroic or more tenacious than the barrier of blood and sacrifice reared by the marine brigade.

In considerably lighter vein, which is more than justified by the reputation for humor which the marines have added to their other reputations, H. C. Witwer presents much new and interesting inside information in this typical letter:

> VIVELA, FRANCE.
>
> DEAR JOE: Well, Joe, no doubt by this time you have read how the Leathernecks went through them squareheads at that Belleau Wood joint and points west and would of gone clean into Berlin, only they didn't wanna be all muddy and the like whilst marchin' down Unter den Linden with Pershing and all them guys lookin' on.
>
> Joe, as they is so few things you know, not meanin' you're dumb or the like, only thick, I will tell you what a Leatherneck is. Joe a Leatherneck is the baby they send for when Mexico or some of them other South-American joints which is under the protection of Uncle Sam gets fresh and



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HAYNES

Order Your New Haynes Immediately

THERE is every reason for you to act promptly in ordering your new Haynes.

You want a *new* car—one that shows the benefits brought about by the intensified engineering effort demanded during the war. You want a car that has back of it long-proved stability, established reputation and known worth.

More than a quarter-century of success guarantees the high quality and perfection of design of the Haynes. Splendid as it was before the war, today it typifies progress which otherwise might have required years to develop.

We urge you to order your Haynes now, because we wish no friend of the Haynes to be disappointed—and we know that every Haynes we can possibly make will be eagerly bought, far in advance of completion. See the Haynes dealer now.

Haynes post-war "Light Sixes" and "Light Twelves" are to be had in Open cars for seven, Fourdore Roadsters, All Season Sedans and Coupes. Catalogue, with Haynes representative's address, on request.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

32 South Main Street *Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.*

26TH SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF THE HAYNES

HERCULES EXTRA L.F.
40% STRENGTH
HERCULES POWDER CO.

A STICK OF DYNAMITE

When you look at one of these little yellow sticks it is hard to realize how much power is contained within its modest paper wrapper.

In its achievements dynamite rivals steam and electricity. There is hardly a corner of the earth in which its influence has not been felt. It works in the diamond mines of South Africa and the coal mines of Pennsylvania. It made possible the Panama Canal and the Trans-Siberian Railroad. There is almost no limit to its strength. Yet it is the willing servant of mankind—a servant put at our disposal by Alfred Nobel who in 1867 discovered how the dangerous explosive power of nitro-glycerin could be tamed and controlled.

Every year the Hercules Powder Co. produces over one hundred million sticks of dynamite. Some of these sticks are working *today* for *you.*

HERCULES POWDER CO.
Chicago St. Louis New York Pittsburg, Kan.
Denver Hazleton, Pa. San Francisco Salt Lake City
Joplin Chattanooga Pittsburgh, Pa. Wilmington, Del.

HERCULES

tries to go Republican. The Leathernecks is rushed special delivery on a battle's ship and lands at this joint and the next mornin' the papers says, "A detachment of United States marines was landed at Porto Bananas to put down a revolution. They was no trouble. The revolutionists was buried in lots of a thousand each. One marine got wounded. He stumbled over the Porto Bananas army whilst comin' back to his ship."

Joe, that's a Leatherneck, and them babies has done the same thing in France as they done all over the world. The Kaiser likes them and carbolic acid the same way and the Crown's Prince is hangin' over the ropes yellin' for the cops ever since them guys touched France. The squareheads calls 'em "Devil Dogs" now, and Joe, since the marines come over it's a felony to eat a hot dog in Germany. Every time the Kaiser sees a frankfurter he thinks of them babies at Belleau Wood and foams at the mouth, the while gashin' his teeth!

Joe, I don't know why they call 'em Leathernecks, unless on account of them wearin' some of them sweaters which their lovin' but amateur knittin' relatives sent over instead of cigarets. Joe, some of them sweaters which I seen would make any guy's neck rough!

Well, Joe, the marines is havin' the same kind of trouble with this trick French language as anybody else has, but they have taught the squareheads a new word in the German language. Joe, the word is "*Kamerad!*" and the *Boches* is so proud of learnin' it that they holler it at you every chance they get. For all I know, that word is all they is to the German language anyways—it's the only word I ever heard them squareheads say!

Joe, I went up to Paris on my first furlough and also on a train and I run into a gang of marines on the Rue de la Paix. Joe, that's the Broadway of Paris except they leave it be and ain't always diggin' it up to plant a couple new and useless subways. Well, Joe, them guys is tickled silly to meet another American, and so was I and we lied to each other about what we had did and etc. for a hour. The plurality of them guys comes from Newark, N. J., and other places out west, but still and all as long as they was Americans I wasn't funny. They claim they ain't never seen Paris except on postal-cards and the like and they wished they had some old-timer around which knowed Paris like he did his mother and could show 'em somethin'. Well, Joe, the nearest I ever been to Paris before was when I went to Denver to bury my uncle's cousin or some event of the sort, but I was game. I says, all right, I will proceed to show 'em all the Paris they can stand. Well, they is delighted with joy and ask me can I speak French, and I says I don't know I never tried it, but we can get a book on it for a franc, or ten cents, or a pound, or a centime, or somethin' which will be just as good.

Well, Joe, I got the book from one of them Paris book-store girls which was half French and half English like Alice la Duc on Lenox Avenue, and we set sail. I grabbed hold of a taxi and opened the book at page six, which at the top claimed was daily conversation.

"*Parley voo Fransay?*" I remarks to the burglar at the wheel.

"*Oui, oui,*" he says, showing me all his front teeth.

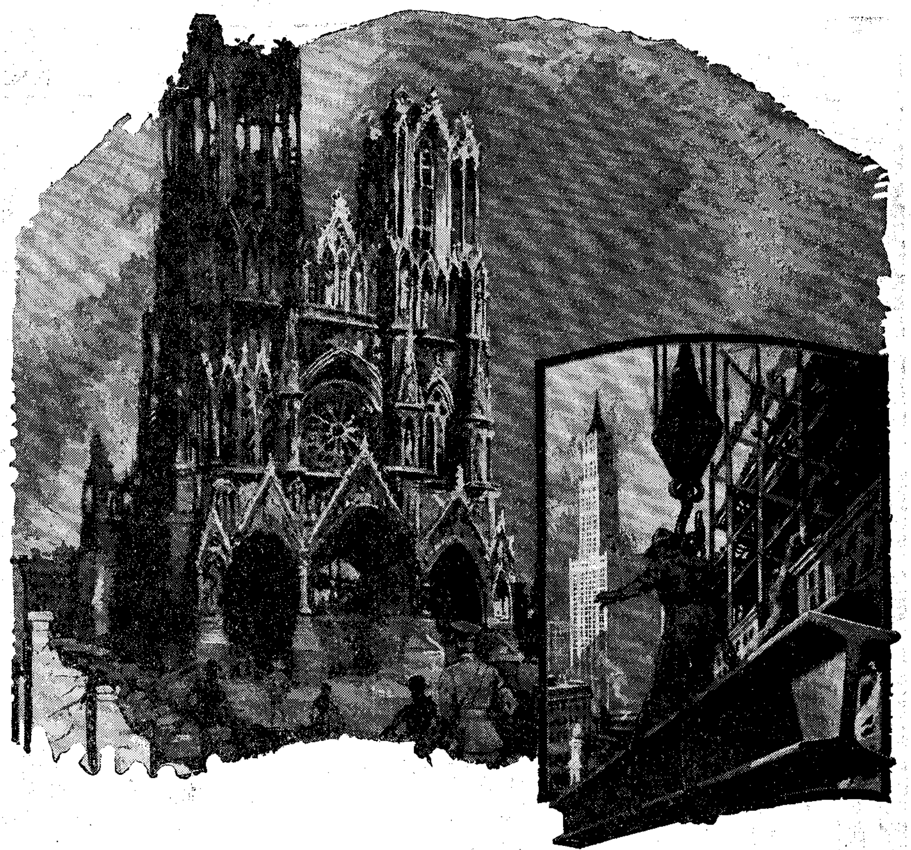
"Fine!" I says, handin' the book over to a Leatherneck. "Take us all over Paris and show us everything you guys got over here."

Joe, he claims he don't know what I'm talkin' about after claimin' he could speak French, so I sit down on the curb and went through this book. By tearin' out seven pages I managed to get enough French lined up to show him what I meant, so I checked off the words with a lead-pencil because they ain't no man from America can pronounce 'em. I hand the pages over to the chauffeur and told him to folley what I had marked. I got another flash at his teeth and we started off.

Well, Joe, I asked them guys what the globe and anchor stood for on their caps, and one guy speaks up and says it means that the marines fights all over the world. Well, I says, where do they go next week or whenever this war is over, and one guy gets sore and offers to bust me in the nose, but is called off by cooler heads, mine bein' one of 'em. I asked them if they had been in any battles with the squareheads yet and they says no, but a bay'net will go through a Dutchman the same as anybody else. Well, then, another one of them speaks up and asks me what kinda fighters is the Germans, and I says I ain't seen none of 'em which would make a wildcat commit suicide outa envy, and they says that's too bad, because they was lookin' forward to some real scrappin' and I have gloomed it all up for 'em. They is one of 'em got a medal and I asked him where he got it. He says one night in Haty (if there is any such joint) he was actin' as a centennial and ten of them Haty guys surprized and jumped on him. He killed, wounded, or captured 'em all and the next mornin' what was his surprize to find a gold medal amongst his chow.

Well, Joe, I got a medal myself as you well know, and he asked me how I got mine. Joe, I wasn't gonna let them Leathernecks have nothin' on a dough-boy, so I says one night I was guardin' a important trench all alone and the whole division was sleepin'. The captain comes to me and says I got the fate of maybe the entire Alleys restin' on my shoulders. He picked me out to guard the trench, because he heard it rumored that I was addicted to insomnia and he wanted a guy which they would be no danger of him fallin' asleep on the job. Well, I says, there I stood alone at the edge of No Man's Land with the stars blinkin' down sarcastical at me and the moon just risin' in all its glories and the like. They is not a sound to be heard but the soft whisper of the forty-five centimeter guns which the squareheads is tryin' to pick me off with—the machine guns and snipers have quit broken-hearted long ago. Joe, whilst I'm tellin' they ain't a sound in that taxi. Them marines is watchin' me with their eyes and mouths as open as a Mobile crap game. I seen I had a good audience, so I went to it! Suddenly, I says, suddenly they was twenty-six Germans sprung up outa the night and cast themselves at me, armed to the teeth with hand-grenades, rifles, revolvers, ropes, trench-knives, bay'nets, gas-bombs, and the like. In the dull glint of the moon I even seen one guy sneakin' a bottle of carbolic-acid and some chloride of mercury outa his pocket, as they come at me. They was takin' no chances! Well, to make a long story short, I says, in fifteen minutes the field is strewed with dead squareheads and I counted ten killed, four wounded, and I had took ten prisoners. They was only a scant two got away. That very night Pershing come all the way from Paris on a motor-cycle to pin the medal on me.

Joe, when I got all through not a sound was heard. One Leatherneck took off his



Back To Civil Occupations

Unlike cannon, rifles, shot and shell, the usefulness of the wire ropes engaged in war work did not cease when the fighting stopped. Like returned warriors, they will be mustered out and engage again in their normal occupation of construction and reconstruction.

In rebuilding the devastated portions of Europe; in hastening the construction of engineering projects long delayed in this country, wire ropes will play their silent, all-important part.

Again will Broderick & Bascom wire ropes be found mining, logging, hoisting great beams and conveying materials of all kinds in a peaceful industrial world.

The Panama Canal, the New York State Barge Canal, the Woolworth Building are well known monuments to their prewar activities. Their postwar work will be equally as important.

There's a brand of B. & B. Wire Rope for every purpose. Our Yellow Strand is not exceeded in strength by any wire rope of the same diameter and equal flexibility.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK CITY SEATTLE, WASH.
Factories, St. Louis and Seattle

B 28

Broderick & Bascom Wire Rope

THE S
INDVSTRY
AGRI

IT took rare, practical, prophetic vision to foresee the day when the automobile would be the universal unit of individual transportation—the universal servant of Industry—of Agriculture—of Mercy. Upon such vision This Industry was founded.

But ultimate success rested on breadth as well as length of vision.

It took length of vision and rare courage to build automobiles in unheard-of quantities that there might be established the sensible automobile value that encouraged its universal use.

It took breadth of vision to build up and thoroughly establish a world-wide industry based on sound methods of standardized economies in manufacture, right pricing and efficient country-wide service to the owner.

You know the result.

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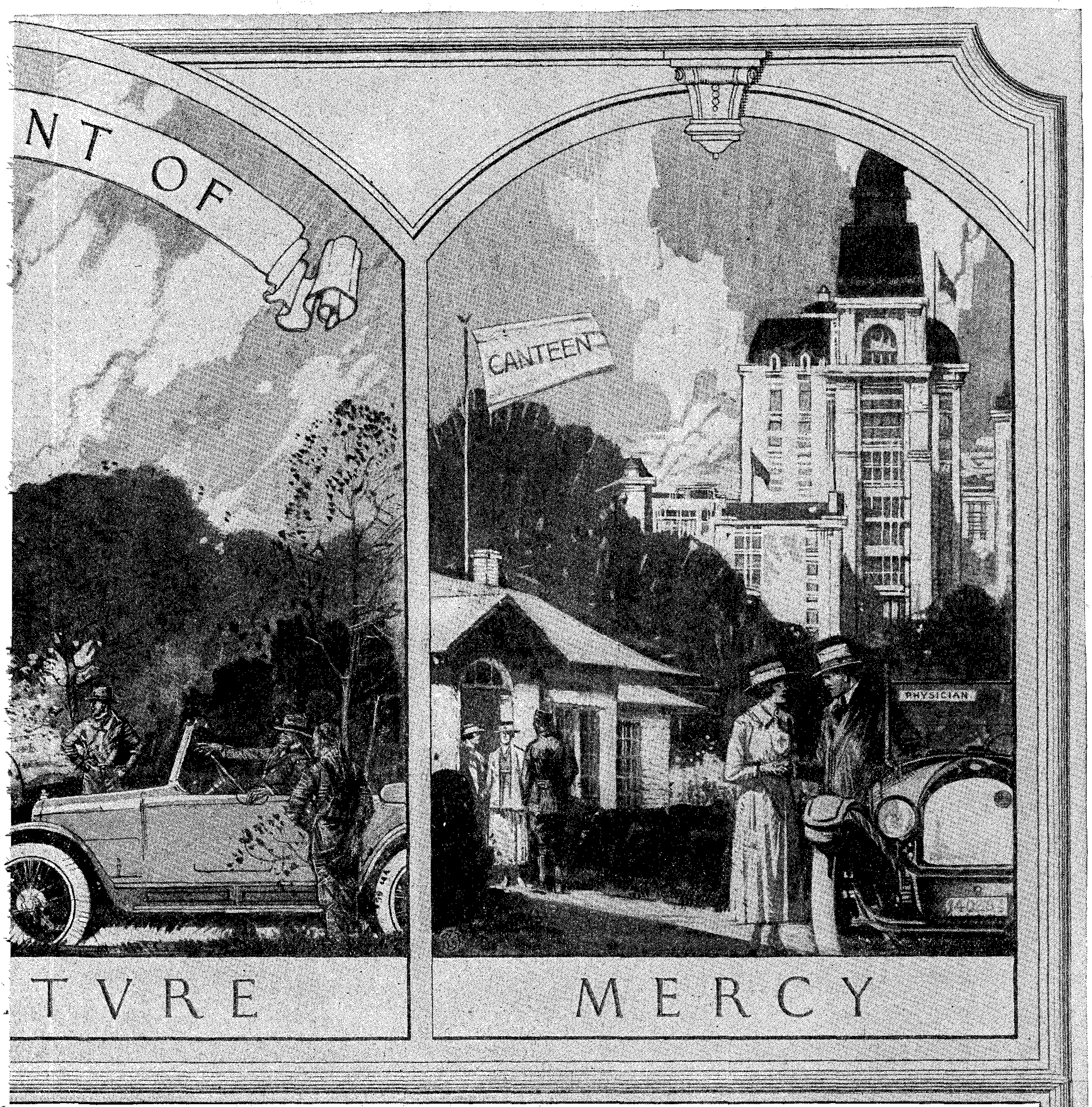

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Year after year for many years the Overland of its time has been the ruling sensible automobile value by public recognition.

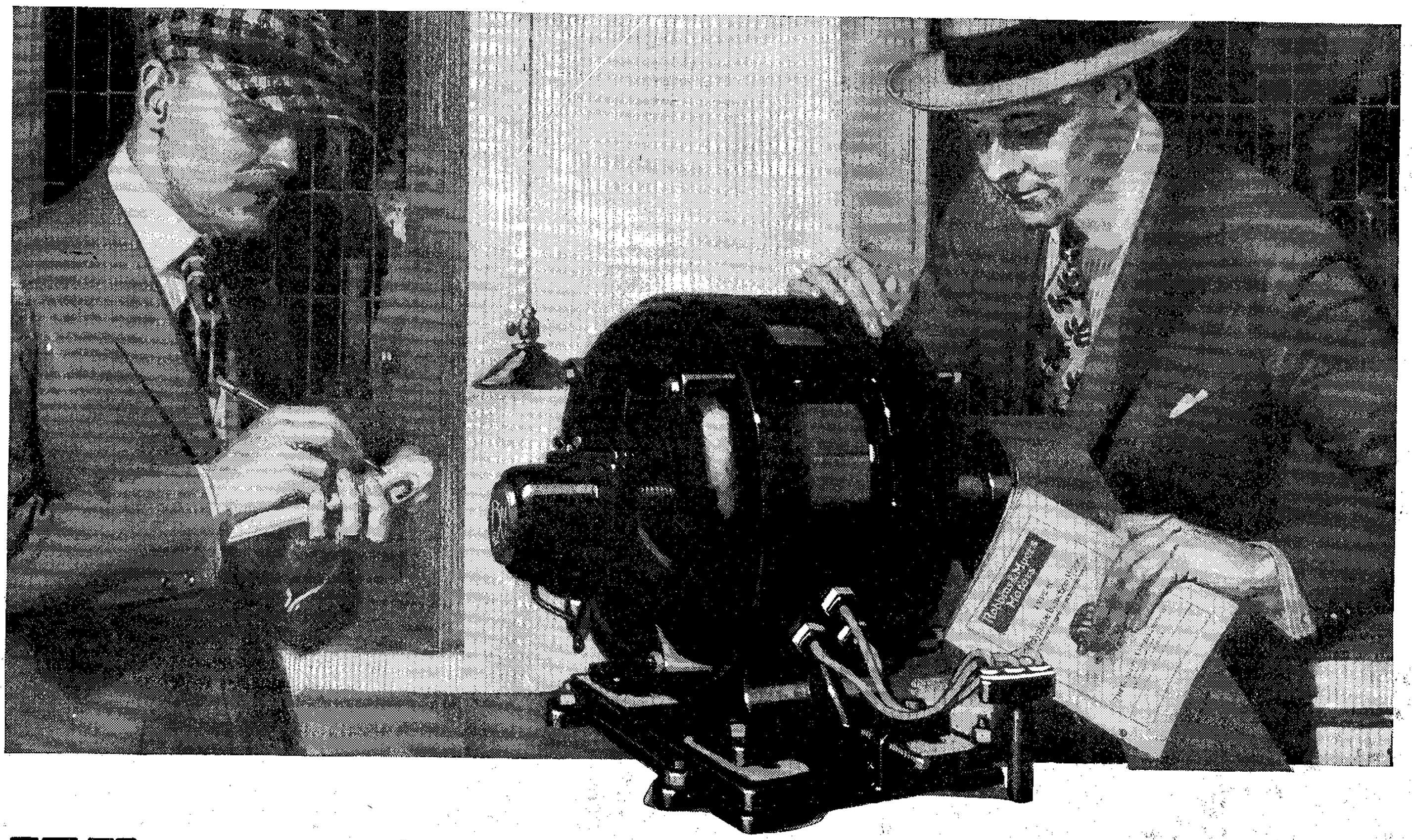
Year after year its good name has taken on a meaning of deeper and yet deeper significance.

Year after year the incentive to carry on and perpetuate this good name has become an increasingly dominant obligation.

The car that carries this good name today, the Model 90 Overland Thrift Car, is the product of this dominating incentive and obligation.

As an automobile, regardless of name, it represents the maximum of achieved sensible value.

As an Overland it has the increment of its share of the good will value of This Industry to enhance its mere property value throughout the entire period of your possession.



Where Appraising Rules Fail

The factory appraisers have found a unique situation in their valuation of the machinery in the establishment pictured above.

The assumed annual rate of depreciation is 10%. But they cannot apply this rule to Robbins & Myers Motors because the actual rate of R&M depreciation is much lower. The appraisers find many R&M Motors in the plant, giving splendid service, which have long outlived the assumed ten years of life.

Twenty-two years ago Robbins & Myers began making motors for general power purposes. Today, R&M Motors made in that initial period are still in use, giving uninterrupted service and satisfaction.

Through R&M dependability, single motor installations have resulted in the complete equipment of large manufactories with R&M Motors. Executives have been quick to mark the pronounced savings through maintained production, minimized upkeep, and less-than-standard depreciation.

And this same satisfaction follows Robbins & Myers Motors everywhere. It is just as pronounced in the one-man shop as it is in the great workroom or in out-of-way places where these motors are setting and maintaining a distinctively high quality mark and low operating cost.

And it is no great cause for wonder that so many manufacturers of the better motor-equipped labor-saving devices show such an enthusiastic preference for Robbins & Myers Motors as the operating part of the product they build.

On such devices a Robbins & Myers Motor is always recognized as a mark of superiority throughout, whether the device be a vacuum cleaner, washing machine, adding machine, addressing machine, food chopper, coffee grinder, or a motor-driven tool for heavy work.

Power users, electrical device manufacturers and dealers find an unusual satisfaction in the Robbins & Myers line.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio
For Twenty-two Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities

Robbins & Myers Motors

Speeding Production

Insuring Comfort

Simplifying Housework

hat and wiped his brow and another looked out the window and commenced to whistle. But, Joe, the guy which had the medal presented me with a sneer.

"You're yellah!" he says. "If you'd of been a marine, them other two guys would never of got away!"

Well, Joe, that bust up the party and all we seen of Paris could of been photographed on a gnat's ear.

Yours truly,
Ed Harmon,
(Form'ly czar of the diamond).

P. S.—Joe, after what them Devil Dogs has did since then, I guess he was right at that, hey?

Ed.

Wallace Irwin's Japanese schoolboy, Hashimura Togo, concludes his tribute with this poetical effusion on recent events centering about the marines:

JAPANESE SONNET

Made on American Paper to Prove to United States Marines that Peace Are Best Christmas Present for All Human Races

Gotterdamerung!
Such language
Represent
Germany making an uninterrupted march toward
her objective and not getting there because
Delayed.
Such hocking of Kaisers!
(This is the way they began)
Hanz and Fritz,
Hindy & Ludy,
Obermeister von den Daschunds,
Gas artillery,
Flamenwerfers,
The Potsdam Home Guards,
Scraps of paper,
Dumdum bullets,
Honorable bayonets filed-on-the-edge-to-act-like-a-saw,
The Royal Hamburg Well-Poisoning Cadets,
Gott,
Der Clown Prince . . .
On they came!
And then wat?
The Champion Exalted Light of the Universe,
The Most High,
Emperor of the World by Imperial Decree,
Monarch of all he Surveyed,
(Only he was not a very good surveyor)
Come onrushing toward
The Rue de Rivoli, Paris,
War-crying,
"On
Hanz *und* Fritz!
Guinea hen *en caserolle,*
Fin Champagne,
Filet de sole
Await you
At the Café de Paris
When we arrive there,
At 11:22 A.M., July 14, 1918.
(By latest Hindenburg time-table)
We are scheduled to eat despised French cooking.
Vorwärts!"

Then onwards rush the field-gray heroes,
Brave like Prussian aviators
Attacking Red-Cross signs.
"EE-YAH!"
That noise begin coming out from Château-Thierry.
"Halt!"
Hon. Clown Printz command that.
"Our enemy are again playing unfair.
We come to destroy some more France
And find it talking American!"
Rattle-bang-up-boom-curse-eat-em-while-alive-
get-out-of-our-way-and-treat-em-ungently
Fill entire French-speaking air
With American atmosphere,
Imperial helmets, Six-legged eagles, peace-propositions, fatty Berthas, *Kamerads*
Commence flying everywheres in sections.
Machine guns,
Trenches,
Pill-boxes
Shoot toward Hon. Heaven and never come down
yet.
"EE-YAH!!!"
Hon. Clown Printz move his throne and say to
Gen. von Lootendoff,
"Them soldiers we axidentally struck
In Belleu Woods
Seem angry at us."
"They seem sipposedly quite so,"
Decry Hon. Lootendoff,
"There we better start home
Before they begin to get Mad."

. . . .

And what happened since?
Leon Trotzky are now in command of German
navy,
Bavarian are making beer safe for Democracy.
Hon. Kaiser have took a shave
So that he will look like Hon. Woodrow Wilson—
Perhaps that shave will reach lower down and get
to his neck.
Bulgaria got Peace.
Austria-Hungary got more of it and worse,
Germany received so much of it she do not yet
know what to do with it,
German Army are marching on Paris
By way of Berlin.
Six hundred thousand farmers are now filling up
shell-holes and commencing to raise vegetables, wheat, cheese, and other Hoover.
Who start all that Peace?
U. S. Marine Corps!!!
They are the greatest Peace Commission since
Ford was invented.
And yet somehow or another,
When they are at work
They make a noise
Like something else.
Nature is peculiar.
Merry Xmas.

Yours truly,
Hashimura Togo.

Some of the marines are back now, bearing the marks and scars that are among the rewards of bravery in battle. Here is a brief description of the daily life of those who are being nursed back to health at one of the finest hospitals in the East:

In a large, bright hall which was once an indoor tennis-court, when the U. S. A. General Hospital No. 9 was the "Lakewood Hotel," Private Harry Ross, of the marines, sits day after day before the intricate mechanism of a linotype, learning a trade that will stand him in good stead when he is mustered out.

This is but one of the subjects taught in the Educational Department of this great hospital at Lakewood, N. J., where dough-boys and marines, veterans all, are improving their minds and hands while their wounds are healing.

The Government is taking good care of its wounded heroes. Were it not for the universal khaki uniforms, interspersed with the forestry green, and each with a gold stripe on the right sleeve, the scene in the lobby and spacious sun-parlor of the hospital would be that of any popular winter hotel.

While some of the men are basking in the warm sun and looking out across the smooth lawn into the pines beyond, others lounge around playing checkers, watching a cage of three interned white mice, listening to the victrola, or reading. And always a goodly number are to be found busily engaged in the classrooms and work.

Private Ross, for example, is much more interested in explaining the workings of the linotype than he is in talking about the exploits of his 79th Company, Sixth Regiment, in the fights at Château-Thierry and Soissons—and he was one of that little handful of marines who first entered the town of Bouresches.

"I was lucky," he said, "for I came through the fighting in June around Château-Thierry all right. I didn't get mine until July 19, up by Soissons.

"I read in the papers that it was Lieutenant Robinson and his men who were first into Bouresches but it really happened this way: Sergeant Kirkpatrick and twenty-two of us were on Lieutenant Robinson's right flank. We got into the town first and went down the main street to the square with a little church standing there. In the steeple of the church were six Germans with Maxim machine guns. Well, we had just about finished them when Lieutenant Robinson got there.

"The Germans fight well when there is

Live Better and Save, Too

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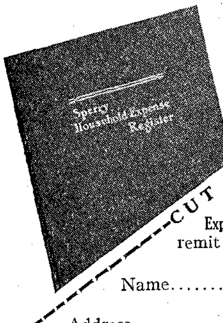

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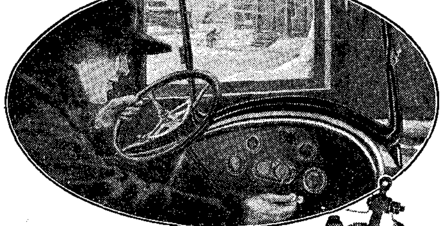

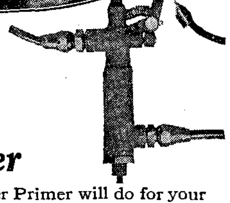

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a whole mob of them, but when it comes man to man they have no individual bravery. Their morale as men was low."

Private Grover C. Bowers, of the 45th Company, Fifth Regiment, like all the marines in the Lakewood Hospital, is a survivor of Belleau Wood. He himself accounted for three Germans before he was hit in the leg.

"I saw a wounded German captain pull his automatic and try to shoot a wounded marine," said Bowers. "But he didn't succeed. The marine crawled over and got him first with a trench-knife."

Bowers also tells a yarn of a big American negro stevedore whom he had occasion to encounter while the marines were doing guard duty at St. Nazaire, one of the ports of debarkation. Later he heard the stevedore telling a friend about it:

"If yo' sees a fellah with a blue cord on his hat, he's all right, he won't harm yo' none; if yo' meets a fellah with a red cord on his hat, he won't hurt yo' neither; but if yo' finds a fellah with a rooster on top of the earth on his hat he's one of dem gyrenes, an' look out—he's a bad man!"

Among the other heroes of Belleau Wood in the same hospital are Corporal L. M. Roscoe and Privates McFarland, Richard, Trent, Schell, and Stone, all of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments. When the *Bulletin* photographer asked them to gather outside on the hospital lawn they would not allow their pictures to be snapt until scouts had located Capt. Harry Lee, of the Red Cross, and Miss Jacqueline Overton, the hospital librarian. Captain Lee has proved himself their stanch friend and furthermore has a son "Jim Lee" in the Eleventh Regiment of Marines now in France. Miss Overton is the marines' friend because she is a cousin of Lieut. "Johnny" Overton, who was killed at Belleau Wood.

For the marines and dough-boys there at Lakewood fighting days are over, and all are looking ahead to the future when they will again don civilian garb and go back to something better than the jobs they left behind them. Nearly 50 per cent. of the men in the hospital are availing themselves of the educational opportunities offered them under the direction of Maj. Fred P. Reagle, chief educational officer.

Large posters in the lobby and corridors urge the men to "Get Busy. For Your Own Good. Uncle Sam Pays the Bill." Others read, "Make a Stab At It. Our Advice is Free." "Don't Camouflage a Lack of Knowledge, Overcome It!" and "The Shovel or Mahogany—Which Will You Lean On?"

For the men confined to their beds there are twelve "occupational bedside workers" who help them to employ their first days of convalescence in interesting and profitable ways, such as leather work, toy-making, basketry, knitting, and weaving.

For the men able to attend the classes of the Educational Department there is the widest variety of courses offered, the three main divisions of which are the academic, the commercial, and the industrial. In that same shop where one veteran is learning to run a linotype, there will daily be found men learning printing, metal working, carpentry, upholstering, shoemaking, tailoring, automobile mechanics, and a dozen other trades that will enable them to reenter civilian life as trained men.

In addition to giving many of these courses to bed patients, correspondence courses in engineering and other branches are arranged for on request.

The amusement end of the life at the hospital is by no means neglected and the men have their own movies twice a week in the mess-hall, besides other forms of entertainment, individual and collective. All in all, the wounded marines say, there are lots of worse places than hotel life at Lakewood.

WHAT LAFCADIO HEARN'S JAPANESE WIFE THOUGHT OF HER HUSBAND

A CHARACTERISTIC Japanese flavor like the taste of a rice-wafer, the faint fragrance of paneled-wood walls, the sound of the tapping of a paper fan, or the soft patter of sandaled feet, or the murmur of children's voices in a strange tongue under the springtime cherry-trees—something of this pervades Setsuko Koizumi's "Reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn" (Houghton Mifflin). It is not often that we are able to get the impression made upon an Eastern wife by a Western husband. Eastern women are not given to disquisitions on marriage, or any other subject, for that matter. Mrs. Hearn tells more of what Hearn liked than what he did, but we do get a remarkably vivid impression of some sides of the character of this Greek-born cosmopolite who adopted the East.

When Setsuko Koizumi went to her new husband she "found only one table and a chair, a few books, one suit of clothes, and one set of Japanese kimono." As she observes, "when he returned from the school, he immediately put on a kimono, sat on a *zabuton* (square cushion for the floor), and smoked a pipeful of tobacco. He liked everything Japanese, and drew nearer and nearer to the Japanese style of living." In 1892 the Hearn family moved to a Samurai estate to keep house. They moved "with a maid and a pussy cat." Here is a glimpse of Hearn's tender-heartedness, and his wife's admiration:

> One evening in the early spring of that year while the air was yet chilly and penetrating, I was standing on the veranda admiring the sunset on the lake, when I saw, directly below the veranda along the shore, four or five naughty children ducking pussy up and down in the water and cruelly teasing her. I begged pussy of the children, brought her back to the house, and told the story to Hearn. "Oh, poor puss!" he exclaimed. "What cruel children they were!" And he held the shivering pussy right in his bosom to warm her. That time I felt a great admiration for him.

On another occasion—

> There was a lotus-pond in the garden, and we saw a snake in it. "Snakes never harm you unless you hurt them," Hearn said; and he shared his food from the table with the snake. "I am giving you this food so that you will not eat the frogs," he told the snake. Then he related some of the incidents in his life. "When I was in the West Indies, studying, the snakes would often crawl up my left arm, over my shoulder, and down my right arm. But I paid no attention to them and kept on studying. Snakes are not harmful; they are not bad."

Hearn, his wife relates, wished to have everything around him in his home in purely Japanese style. He liked the Japanese sliding paper doors. In the Tokyo house into which the Hearn family moved in 1903 "the only Western feature was the glass doors in the room where he had the stove." Here every night the nightingales sang in the bamboo grove back of the house. Twice a day the wife brushed out the rooms, either taking advantage of Hearn's absence at the University or doing it rapidly in five or six minutes while the husband walked up and down in the garden. His wife realized that Hearn's great pleasure "was to live and write in the world of his imagination." "He wrote with great eagerness and it disturbed his work if there was the least noise of opening and shutting doors, walking in the corridor, and if the children became unduly excited." He would, says Mrs. Hearn, complain "that I broke his train of thought by opening the bureau drawer, so I made every effort to open the drawer more quietly."

Mrs. Hearn was much more than a mere housekeeper for her distinguished husband, more than a "mama-san" to his "papa-san." Hearn's volumes of Japanese ghost-stories and myths could not have been written without the assistance of this clever little Japanese woman. She would hunt for old books of ghost-stories through the second-hand book-shops of Tokyo. Then—

> On quiet nights, after lowering the wick of the lamp, I would begin to tell ghost stories. Hearn would ask questions with bated breath, and would listen to my tales with a terrified air. I naturally emphasized the exciting parts of the stories when I saw him so moved. At those times our house seemed as if it were haunted. I often had horrid dreams and nightmares. Hearn would say, "We will stop talking about such things for a while"; and we would do so. He was pleased when I told a story he liked.
>
> When I told him the old tales, I always first gave the plot roughly; and wherever he found an interesting place, he made a note of it. Then he would ask me to give the details, and often to repeat them. If I told him the story by reading it from a book, he would say: "There is no use of your reading it from the book. I prefer your own words and phrases—all from your own thought. Otherwise, it won't do." Therefore I had to assimilate the story before telling it. That made me dream. He would become so eager when I reached an interesting point of a story! His facial expression would change and his eyes would burn intensely. This change was extraordinary. For example, take the story "O Katsu San of Yurei-dake," in the first part of the book "Kotto." As I was narrating that story, his face became extremely pale and his eyes fixt. That was not unusual, but this once I suddenly felt afraid. He sighed one long breath, and said, "Very interesting!" when I finished it.
>
> He asked me to say, "Alas, blood!" and repeat it several times. He inquired how it had probably been said, and in what tone

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The result is a new-type dish which will change your whole idea of baked beans. It will multiply their popularity. Above all, it will not tax digestion.

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(484)

of voice; what kind of night it was, and how the wooden clogs would sound. "I think it was in this way," he would say; "how do you think, yourself?" and so forth—all of this was not at all in the book — and he would consult with me about it. Had any one seen us from the outside, we must have appeared like two mad people. . . . . . .

While we were working on the story of "Miminashi-Yoshi-ichi" night fell, but we lighted no lamp. I went into the adjoining room, and called out in a small voice, "Hoshi-ichi! Yoschi-ichi!"

"Yes," Hearn answered, playing the part, "I am blind. Who are you?" and remained silent. In this way we worked and became absorbed in it.

An instance of this absorption is narrated as follows:

One night about eleven o'clock I opened the *shoji* (sliding paper window) and smelled dense smoke from the oil-lamp. To my astonishment I found that the wick of the lamp was away up and that the room was dark with smoke. Hearn was almost suffocating, but he was writing so enthusiastically that he noticed nothing altho he had a very sensitive nose for odors. I hurriedly opened the *shoji* and let in the air, and said, "Papa-san! how dangerous it was that you did not know the lamp was on fire!" He exclaimed, "Why was I so stupid!"

Hearn was positive enough in his likes and dislikes. His wife thus naively lumps together what he liked extremely:

The west, sunsets, summer, the sea, swimming, banana-trees, cryptomerias (the *sugi*, the Japanese cedar), lonely cemeteries, insects, "*Kwaidan*" (ghostly tales), Urashima, and *Horai* (songs). The places he liked were: Martinique, Matsue, Miho-no-seki, Higosaki, and Yakizu. He was fond of beefsteak and plum-pudding, and enjoyed smoking. He disliked liars, abuse of the weak, Prince Albert coats, white shirts, the city of New York, and many other things. One of his pleasures was to wear the *yukata* in his study and listen quietly to the voice of the locust.

Among the things Hearn disliked were the ever-increasing number of Japanese who wore European costumes. His own children were brought up strictly as Japanese. Hearn was not fastidious about his own dress—

He always wore a sack suit when he went out, but preferred a kimono or *yukata*. He never carried a cane nor an umbrella. It might rain, but he came home unconscious of it unless it was a torrent. Then, perhaps, he would take a *kuruma* (jinrikisha). He wore army boots, and was not concerned about the fashions. "A Japanese laborer's feet are much handsomer than those of a Westerner." I think that he always liked Japan better than the West, and a dream-world better than this world of reality. . . . . . .

He disliked superficial beauty, and paid no attention to what was in vogue; he hated anything modern, and loathed pretentious kindness. He did not believe in false teeth or artificial eyes. "They are all false," he would say; and disliked them all. He hated the Christian missionaries, as he found many dishonest people among them; but he owned three Bibles, and told his eldest son that that was the book he must read a great deal. . . . . . .

He liked hot weather best, and therefore enjoyed summer more than the other seasons. He preferred a western aspect. His study was built facing the west. He took great pleasure in the sunsets. Whenever he saw the sun setting, he called me and the children. We would hurry to him, and even then he often said: "You are minutes too late. The sunset has begun to be poor. How disappointed I am for you!" He would sing, "*Yu-yake, koyake, asu tenki, ni nare*" (Great sunset, little sunset, may to-morrow be good weather), and would make the children sing too.

Hearn thoroughly shared the estheticism of the Japanese with its worshipful love of the delicate cherry-blossom, of the morning-glory, and of the turning leaves of autumn. He loved modest women, the downcast eyes of the Buddhas, and young children. His wife tells of his love for their first baby and how deeply and strangely he was affected by its first cry. He hated men who deserted or were unkind to their families, and when hiring a jinrikisha driver he would always ask, "Does he love his wife?" and if the answer were in the affirmative he would then reply, "That is all right!" Among some of the things Hearn disliked, says his wife, were electric cars, electric lights, and telephones—in fact, all modern innovations.

Hearn was stricken with the illness that proved fatal one September afternoon and died five days later. In the meantime he was not confined to the room all the time. As his wife says, "even when he was sick he was not the kind of man who could stay in bed." During these days the thing that interested him most was the blossoming out of season of the cherry-tree in the garden by the studio, but this was ominous to the loving wife, for such untimely flowering (*kaerizaki*) is not a sign of good fortune to the Japanese. These mornings he got up early, and, taking one of his hundred carved long pipes, he would sit on the floor-cushion, "very correctly" rock himself slowly back and forth, and smoke. Thus on the morning of his death his wife found him up smoking at half-past six. He had dreamed of traveling a long distance, not in Europe, nor in Japan, but in "a strange place." During the day he enjoyed the singing of the *matsu-mushi*, an insect like the cricket. He enjoyed it, but to the wife—"the early blossoming of the cherry-tree, the dream of a long journey, and the dying song of the *matsu-mushi* must have been signs of his death, of which it makes me very, very sad to think even to-day." Mrs. Hearn thus describes the end:

> While he was eating supper he locked unusually happy, and joked and laughed loudly. "Papa-san, good Papa-san!"—"Sweet chickens!" He talked with the children, and, as usual, walked round the library *roka*.
>
> In little less than an hour he came back to me with a drawn face and said quietly, "Mama-san the sickness of the other day has come back again."
>
> I went with him. For a little while he

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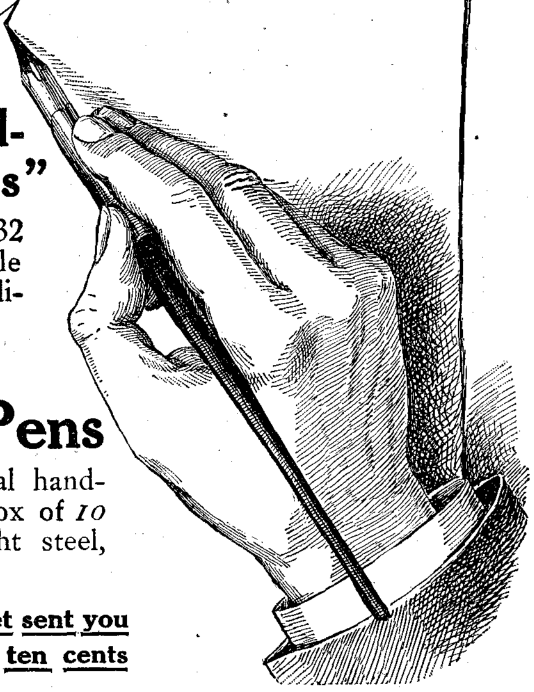

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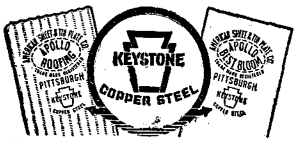

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walked around the room with his hands on his breast. I advised him to lie quietly on the bed, and he did so. Very soon after that he was no longer of this world.

He died without any pain, having a little smile around his mouth. It could not be helped, if it was the order of Heaven. I wish that I could have taken care of him, and given all my strength in nursing him. This was too easy a death for me.

The last sentence, according to the Japanese translator, means that Mrs. Hearn regretted having been given no opportunity to show her love and devotion by exhausting labors for the sick man before he died.

GERMANY'S NAVAL DISGRACE AS SEEN FROM THE "TEXAS"

"ONE may have been around this war, from Lapland to Bagdad and from St. Nazaire to Moscow, as I have been," writes a staff correspondent of the New York *World* in a dispatch that adds human outlines to the meager cabled accounts of the strangest naval surrender in history. "One may have seen the most impressive happenings; but the few minutes following 9:15 on the morning of November 21, on the bridge of the *Texas*, will always remain the most unforgettable."

It was a day, as seen by this correspondent, primarily of "shattering human humiliation." Even among the British and American sailors there was little of the rejoicing and uplift of heart that might have accompanied a sea victory bought and paid for in the old way. "British and American seamen felt as if their own profession was being held up to ignominy," writes the correspondent, "and they themselves indirectly compromised." For, as the sea-fighters' logic ran

> There had never been any naval surrender in history like this. Spaniards, French, Russians—all came out, in similar circumstances of certain doom, and fought their ships to the end. They might have fought these ships, they might have scuttled them, a few brave souls at least might have put up a death-or-glory "show" in the waters of the North Sea. But no. "There's no use in it. It won't help us. So don't let's do it!" they may have argued.

The correspondent, on going aboard the *Texas* the evening before the day of the surrender, discovered that the attitude of the American Fleet toward the Teutonic *débâcle* was unconcern mixed with contempt. He writes:

> The five United States battle-ships forming the Sixth Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet, *New York*, *Texas*, *Arkansas*, *Wyoming*, and *Florida*, clearly distinguishable from all other dreadnoughts by their lattice masts, lay in the Firth of Forth very nearly under the giant bridge spanning that waterway. As far as the eye could see in every direction there were dotted war-ships, while in and out coursed pinnaces and launches. Arrived at the top of the accommodation-ladder, the executive officer led me to the Admiral's cabin—there being now no admiral aboard.
>
> "Make yourself comfy and then come

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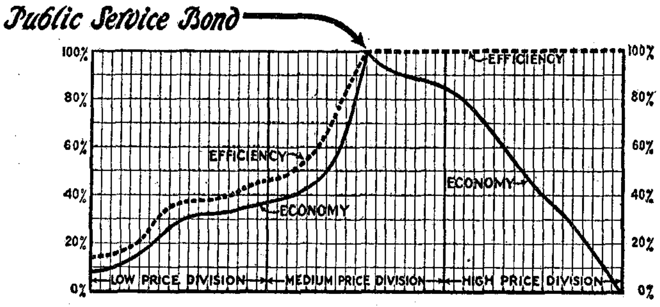

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containing one pack each of **Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, White Tipped Scarlet Radish, Henderson's Invincible Asters, Henderson's** Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant **Waved Spencer Sweet Peas,** in a coupon envelope, which when emptied and returned will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to $1.00 and upward.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY

right along to the wardroom. We're having a sort of a hop." I expected to find a score of officers, British and American, "bunny-hugging" to a piano. Instead I came upon a score of pretty English-women, officers' wives and daughters, fox-trotting with British and American officers to the strains of a jazz band. In one corner lay spread out the most ravishing prewar tea of cream and sugar and butter and white bread and delightful cakes and dainties. . . . And so we trotted to jazz for the rest of the evening, on the *Texas*, while the Germans, in one winding cortège twenty miles long, were mournfully finding their way toward us, now guided clear of British mine-fields by wireless, now hesitating at mine-fields of their own long since swept up by us. The Duke of Richmond's ball at Brussels the night before Waterloo was nothing to this. One lived each moment of each minute. The dramatic note was apt to be intense. What were those Germans doing, saying, thinking, out in the North Sea that night as we toasted *Der Tag* at dinner, and then repaired to a cinema show aboard? To get the angle, one must bear in mind that a man's ship is his home, his life, his all. The sailor's attitude to his ship is one of awed affection; his primitive instincts impel him to defend her as a lioness defends her cubs. And here were the Germans sailing on, on, on to surrender, to degradation, to Nemesis—while we jazz-trotted in unconcern.

Beatty's famous "operation order No. 22," showing that the British commander was going to take no chances with German trickery, was received and commented on. A young American officer explained to the correspondent:

"What we fear most is a stunt by a submarine manned entirely by officers. They might easily get a couple of our ships before being done in themselves. Any battle squadron that should be attacked has orders to scatter. The rest of the line will continue as if nothing had happened. But if a solitary gun-turret moves on the German surface ships, why the whole durned lot will be blown out of the water. . . . The whole business makes you want to sit up and rub your temples. First people I've ever met who couldn't be even kicked into a fight!"

Five minutes later we were watching "A Princess of the Blood" on the cinema and discussing movie stars. But this night of nights it was impossible to get away from the business in hand. "One of our patrol-boats has picked them up one hundred and fifty miles east of May Island. Quite behaving themselves," announces a newcomer from the bridge. And one's thoughts going wandering again. Here was the Kaiser's dream vanishing every minute into the Scottish mists. A dying navy—a navy that had kept Europe from sleeping peacefully in its bed for nigh twenty years—a navy built for trouble complete from its intricate *U*-boat microphones to its pretty women agents dotted around the capitals of Europe. And this was the end — steaming methodically toward us out of the night in complete surrender.

So dawned The Day—a bloodless Trafalgar in which 47 battle-ships and battle-cruisers, 35 cruisers and light cruisers, and 200 destroyers of the proud fleet, totaling perhaps 100,000 personnel and covering a stretch of water forty miles long by six wide, received the capitulation of thirteen German battle-ships and battle-cruisers, 6 light cruisers and 49 destroyers—manned by perhaps 17,000 officers and men under the nominal command of Admiral von Reuter, the real people in control being the lower deck.

The first ships left the Firth of Forth in the chill mist of 2 A.M., and for the next four hours we passed out to sea in one incessant stream, Beatty bringing up the rear, and weighing anchor on his flag-ship at 6 A.M. Throughout those memorable hours the Commander-in-Chief kept the most intimate control of his armada by wireless. Not a ship of that vast gray company changed speed or direction without Beatty's permission. We sailed out line ahead in a dozen clusters, each series of vessels separated perhaps by two or three miles of water, and each ship by some five hundred yards. The speed was uniform—twelve knots an hour. In the raw, icy darkness of dawn conditions on the *Texas* were just as on any other cruiser. In the wardroom after breakfast officers were scanning *Life* or *The Cornhill* or *The Saturday Evening Post.* At 7:30 A.M. came the order "general quarters." The decks were swept clear for action, the guns fully manned, with ammunition held ready for ramming home, the mystic anti-mine device, the Paravanos, swung out in front of the great ship. *U*-boat watch was mounted and the United States battle-ensign, the Stars and Stripes, was hoisted on high for the first time in this war. Every precaution, in fact, was taken against treachery.

Daybreak revealed an icy mist and choppy sea, ideal for *U*-boats. The first to meet the Germans, far out to sea, were cinema men, the official program beginning toward 9 A.M., when a screen of destroyers, then the leader of the pageant, the light cruiser *Cardiff*, came up with the enemy forty miles east of May Island.

"Unknown number of unknown ships steaming line ahead," she signaled, after a quaint naval custom, to the *Queen Elizabeth.* A few minutes later she began talking to the leading German ship, the *Seydlitz:*

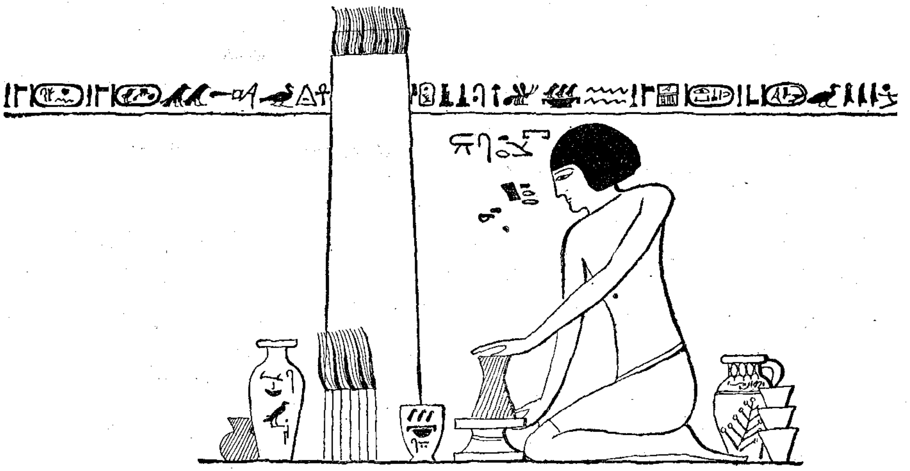
"Steam twelve knots an hour and follow me."

"We can only do ten," replies the German.

At the same moment Beatty wirelessed to the Admiralty the bare facts that the surrender was a *fait accompli.* I was on the bridge of the *Texas* at the time as the historic message came in. All this time we had not yet seen the enemy. According to plan, the *Cardiff* then turned about and headed back for harbor, leading in the Germans, while the Grand Fleet, likewise turning for home, divided into two giant columns six miles apart, the lane in the middle allowing for the Germans. Less than two miles separated the ships. In the gun-turrets the men curst and stamped their feet as they saw sail under their noses the very vessels they had chased and searched for and studied and never for a moment had out of their minds, night and day, for four terrible years of strain. "It's a wonder no British gun went off by accident!" In the turrets little black silhouettes of each type of German war-ship had been painted up. We compared them with the originals before us. Officers and men discust technicalities intently.

"See that mast camouflage on the *Hindenburg?* Foremast higher than the mainmast? Gives the impression at a distance that she's going away when she's really coming toward you."

"Much harder to pick up than we we were taught. Low on the water. Some



THE IDEA IS CENTURIES OLD

The date when pottery was first made is one of unwritten antiquity. Yet the genius of the ancient master potters, in converting the rude clay into wonderful plates and vessels, is always a source of amazement. And some of their secrets have never been re-discovered.

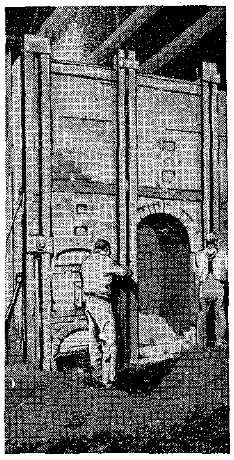
However, the *idea* of pottery has meant much to the world in addition to its gifts of the beautiful and artistic. These have taken form in utilitarian articles which contribute largely to man's health, comfort and convenience. They are the modern bathroom fixtures of today.

It is true that bathroom fixtures are also made of other materials and are often designed closely to resemble genuine pottery ware. But the natural qualities of pottery cannot be produced in any way except with clay and fire. And these *natural* qualities are what make pottery ware so superior to all other kinds.

Porcelain baths and kitchen sinks; also vitreous china lavatories and closet bowls, etc., are made on the same basic principles as the pottery of long ago. And if they are Monument Fixtures they have the qualities of permanence, sure durability and perfect finish in even greater than usual degree.

When you plan *your* new home or improve your present one, insist on getting genuine Monument Pottery Fixtures for bath room, kitchen and laundry. Be sure to remember the name—Monument.

MONUMENT



One of our immense kilns which is fired to 2500 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE MONUMENT POTTERY COMPANY
Makers of All-Clay Quality Ware TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

FAUST INSTANT COFFEE & TEA

For the most delicious cup of coffee or tea, merely put soluble powder in cup, add hot water and serve. Made in a second—No Waste—No Grounds or Leaves—No Boiling or Cooking—No Pots to clean.

Send dealer's name and 30c. (foreign 40c.) for coffee or tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

BLANKE'S
FAUST
INSTANT
COFFEE
FAUST
CHILE
POWDER

Until recently all Faust Instant Coffee (known "over there" as U. S. Trench Coffee) was being shipped to our soldiers. Victory now enables us to again supply the public.

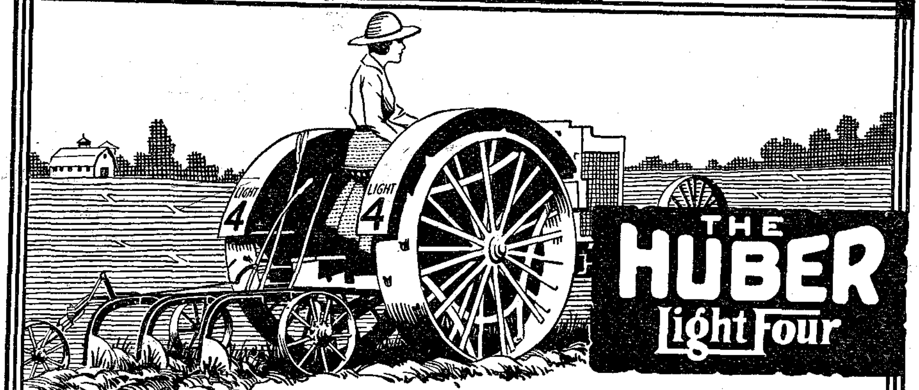
FAUST CHILE POWDER

IS A "DIFFERENT" SEASONING.

You use it instead of pepper, spices, etc. It's a combination of all of them, except salt. For salad dressings, meats, gravies, stews, soups, there's nothing quite so good. Sold by most dealers in 15c., 25c. and 1-lb. cans. If your dealer hasn't it, send 20c. for 2-oz. can and Recipe Pamphlet prepared by Henry Dietz, famous chef of historic Faust Cafe and Bevo Mill.

Dealers—Ask Your Jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE COMPANY, Saint Louis, Missouri.



The Boys May Not be Back This Year

BUT just the same you can produce your biggest and most profitable crop. Your wife or your 14-year-old son, on the seat of the Huber Light Four, can do the work of 4 men and 12 horses—four days' work in one. You can get eight or ten days' work in one day by driving night and day.

"Our 14-year-old boy and the Huber Light Four tractor ploughed 140 acres this season, doing as much work as could be done by 12 horses and 4 men at ploughing and harvesting," writes H. J. Newcomer, Bryan, Ohio.

"My wife ran the tractor to load 60 loads of hay and 70 loads of oats," writes George Blacksledge, Conduit, Ohio.

The Huber is economical. "The cost for fuel and oil has not been over half the cost of feed for horses doing the same work," writes R. L. Dickison of Chillicothe, Ills.

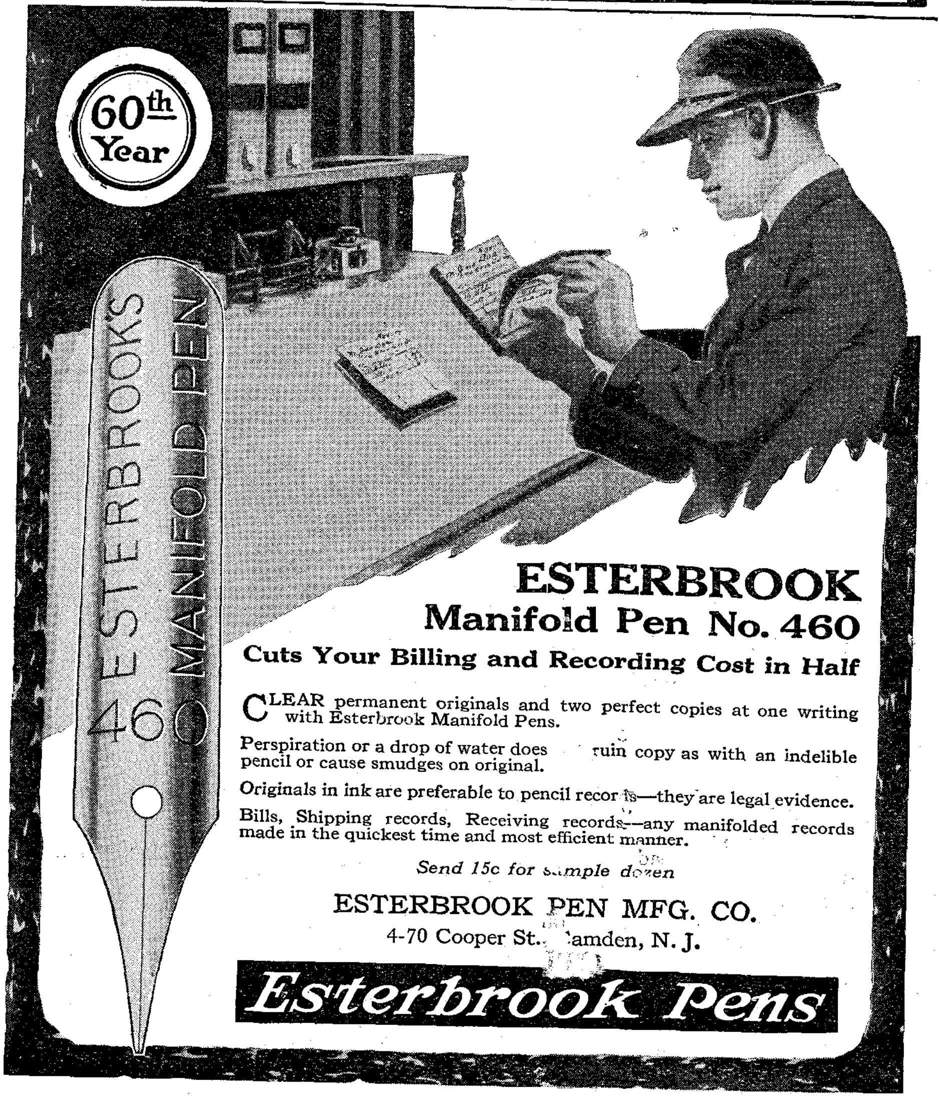
It "stands up" under most unfavorable soil conditions. "I am using the tractor cutting rice in fields which are partially covered with water. It will work in softer ground than even horses and mules," says E. W. McCuskey of DeWitt, Ark.

It not only furnishes economical power for the feed grinder and buzz saw and kindred work but it drives the clover huller, the small grain thresher, the corn husker, the ensilage cutter or the hay baler.

Weight 5000 pounds; pulls three 14″ bottom plows; 12 h. p. delivered to the drawbar; 25 h. p. at the belt; Waukesha four-cylinder motor; Perfex Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2¼ and 4 miles per hour.

Write for the name of the dealer nearest you and for "Doing the Impossible", a booklet that tells you how to raise big crops with less labor.

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
621 Center Street *Established over 40 years.* **Marion, Ohio**
CANADIAN BRANCH, Brandon, Manitoba



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CLEAR permanent originals and two perfect copies at one writing with Esterbrook Manifold Pens.

Perspiration or a drop of water does [illegible] ruin copy as with an indelible pencil or cause smudges on original.

Originals in ink are preferable to pencil records—they are legal evidence.

Bills, Shipping records, Receiving records—any manifolded records made in the quickest time and most efficient manner.

Send 15c for sample dozen

ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.
4-70 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.

of 'em look fine ships. Out of repair, tho."

Meanwhile flag-ship talked to flag-ship—they were twenty in all at sea, not counting the *Friedrich der Grosse*. The German ship flew, for the last time, as Beatty subsequently decreed, the imperial ensign from the mainmast, white with a black cross. A white flag had been hoisted on the flag-ship. The decks of the surrendering ships were almost deserted. For ten miles and out of sight the gray line of Germany's fleet extended. Far behind again the German destroyers were being shepherded in groups. No ceremonial took place, nor were compliments of any kind paid.

I asked one or two of the crew of the *Texas* what they thought about it?

"Durned yellow of them to come out like this without a scrap."

And they went on skipping and singing rag tunes and chewing, these American boys, while the *Hoch See Flotte* sailed on, in shame a few cable lengths away. I suppose the Germans were peering out of port-holes at us just as fixedly as we were scanning them. They certainly had an extraordinarily good view of the Grand Fleet. All around them, east and west, south, north.

The part that Bolshevism among the German crews played in the surrender is touched upon in these significant paragraphs, written after a visit to the surrendered ships:

On board, owing to the presence of Bolshevism, the position was an extraordinary one. The German crews lounged about, smoking, eating, and spitting in front of their officers. They only obeyed British officers!

"Order these men out of this cabin," said a British officer to a German captain, pointing to a group of *Soviet* sailors sporting their distinctive white arm-bands.

"Order them!" sobbed the German at his desk, his head in his hands. "Order them! They'd take no notice. I've been a prisoner in my cabin all the way across—like all the other officers."

The British officer took in the situation at a glance, faced the *Soviet* sailors, and in fierce rasping German ordered, "*Achtung!*"

The Germans drew themselves to attention.

"*Umkehren!*"

The Germans turned about, facing the cabin exit.

"*Ein, zwei, drei—vorwärts!*"

The Germans left the cabin.

"They mutinied," explained the German officer, "because they heard your Grand Fleet was going to go in for Bolshevism too."

Bolshevism in the Grand Fleet! Red flags on the British and American dreadnoughts—I wonder how much the British Admiralty Intelligence had to do with circulating in Kiel and Cuxhaven those tales of British Fleet Bolshevism! One never knows.

Saying good-by to the *Texas*, I turned to Captain Blue.

"Your ship's company, sir, would, I gather, have preferred a fight."

"Well, I wouldn't. This has been the most signal victory in naval history, and I'd much prefer to bring my boys home to their mothers and sweethearts than leave them at the bottom of the North Sea."

If the German sailors imagined they were on a joy ride to these shores they are by now vastly disillusioned men. Three-quarters of them are to be sent back in German transports whence they came, the other quarter are going to spend a frozen winter of internment up in the Orkneys at Scapa, the most desolate, uninhabited, icy region of the British Isles. In due course they, too, will return to Germany—but not in their present ships.

And so ends *Der Tag.* I have come away from the Grand Fleet with one dominant impression. Beatty has set out to show the Germans that they are outside the pale. Every word and act of this drama has been devoid of the faintest suggestion of *camaraderie* as between victor and vanquished. It must be a very terrible awakening for the late enemy. For, should Beatty's doctrine be widely accepted, this world is going to be a perfectly rotten place for Germans to live in for generations ahead.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

OUR great military expedition is taking on more of the color of an educational tour of Europe since the signing of the armistice put war into the background, and the "broadening effect of contact with a foreign civilization," once the prerogative of wealthy young men just out of college, is reflected in our soldiers' letters. Furloughs are more frequent, drills are not so onerous, the long, dull watches in the trenches are at an end, and young America has time to take stock of the surroundings. Sergeant Linton B. Swift, of the Sixteenth Regiment of Railway Engineers in France, sends these notes on his foreign travels to his mother in St. Paul, Minnesota:

Dear Mother—You can't imagine how enthusiastic and whole-heartedly friendly the French people are toward the Americans since the latter have proved themselves good soldiers.

To tell the truth, for the first ten months we were over here I felt that we were simply "on probation." That, friendly as they were toward us, the French could not accept us whole-heartedly until they understood us better and until we had shown what stuff we were made of. Many of our ways were strange to them. They, whom we had been thinking of as an excitable and rather superficial people, couldn't understand our noisesomeness and brusk ways, which must have sometimes seemed simply irreverence to them, in the face of a nation's grief.

There is hardly a town without its long roll of dead, its crippled soldiers, and its widows in mourning. And into these towns train-loads of Americans would come—yelling and singing, and hanging out of the windows, while the people looked on in amazement.

And then—in a country where people on leaving a store turn and say, "*Au revoir, messieurs et mesdames,*" to every one present—an American who slammed in and out of the place seemed—to say the least—lacking in manners. But they didn't criticize; they just waited. And now that they have found out that the average American is a real man, who may lack some of their own forms of politeness, but who, nevertheless, will insist on carrying an old woman's burden for her; now that they have discovered, also, that the American is a good fighter, who goes ahead and does

OutlooK Regular clamps onto the windshield frame of open cars; OutlooK Special is for closed cars, attaching through the glass; OutlooK Thru-the-frame fits windshields with close-fitting tops.

Safety at Every Stroke

Have an eye to safety. Be ready for the worst storms. With snow or rain cluttering up your windshield and hiding from view the path ahead, there's danger of collision every foot of the way.

The OutlooK is your safeguard, and a mighty inexpensive one. For only $1.50 you can get this safe-drive necessity. The same OutlooK now equipment on such cars as the White, Peerless, Reo, Templar, etc. The same guaranteed product—the steel tempered tension bar, the high-grade rubber wiper, the exclusive *rubber roller.*

Once you've equipped with an OutlooK you never know it's there until it storms. It's so attractive and unobtrusive and enduring you shouldn't be without it a minute. Go to your dealer, or send direct to us if he hasn't a supply.

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THE OUTLOOK CO., Cleveland, O.
Enclosed find check or M. O. for $1.50
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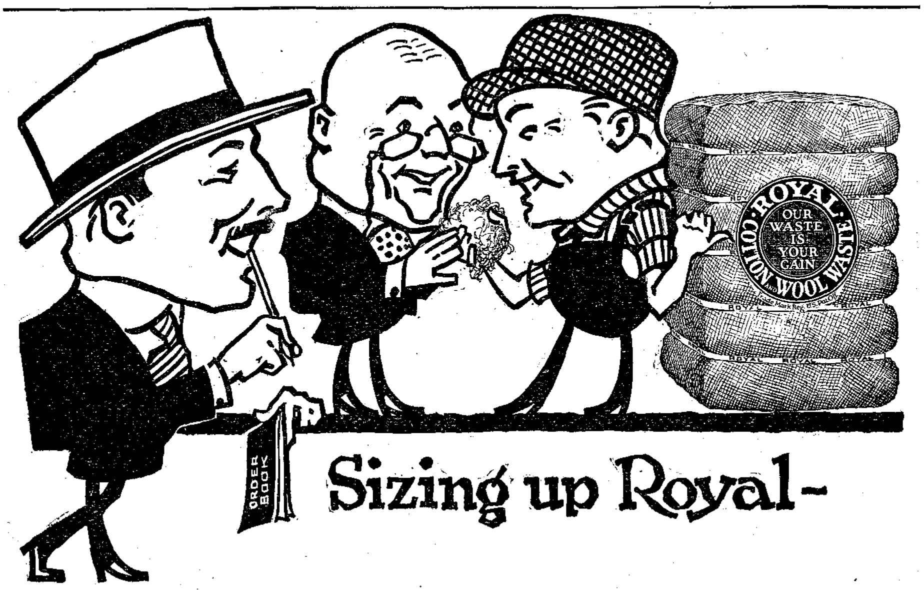
OUTLOOK
WINDSHIELD CLEANER
WITH THE RUBBER ROLLER—A TYPE FOR EVERY CAR



I GIVE credit to the old hour glass. It did the best it could. But today I carry a 21-jewel watch. Before Royal Cotton Waste was standardized folks bought anonymous wastes on "specification." Now big railroads, industrial plants and waste users everywhere get Royal by grade name for economy insurance.

They get quality that never varies, weight that always tallies, "tare" (wrappings) limited to 6% of gross weight, refinement that is absolute.

"Producing the Fittest in Waste" (yours on demand) will appeal to all buyers and users who are tired of the hour glass system and want to buy waste economically and with a watch-like precision. Ask your jobber or us for the Royal Sampling Catalogue of the 12 standardized Royal grades.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
General Sales Offices and Plant, RAHWAY, N. J.
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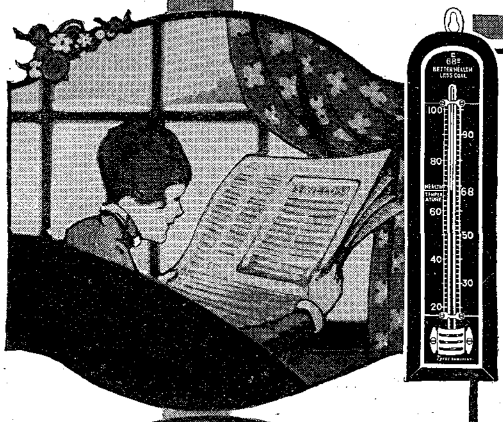
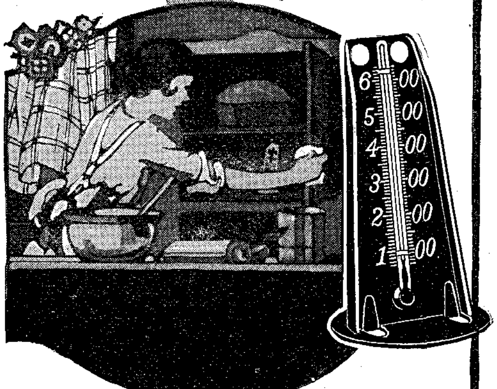
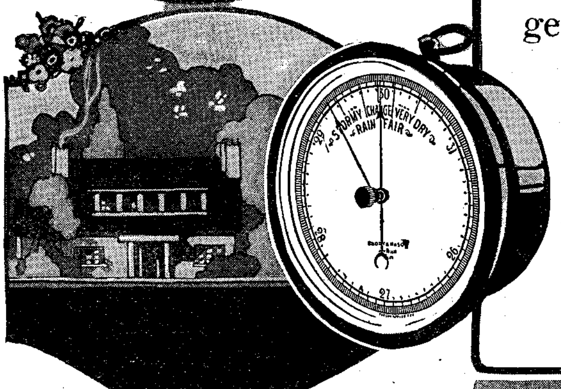
LOOK FOR THE BRAND ON EACH STEEL BAND

Household Necessities, and why

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. Tycos ROCHESTER N.Y.



COAL

Coal economy must be practiced, but your efforts in this direction must be guided with an accurate temperature measuring instrument. *Tycos* Health Thermometers help you to keep your home at the Patriotic 68° and thereby insure a temperature conducive to bodily health as well as to that much needed conservation of the coal supply.

THE DOCTOR

The doctor should only be called in emergencies, and bodily temperature is a reliable indication as to the urgency for medical attention. Have a *Tycos* Fever Thermometer in your home to guide you when sickness arises. By so providing you are rendering aid to your country as well as to the doctor, for every unnecessary call means a needless strain on the medical resources of the nation.

FOOD

Save the food wasted by mistakes in baking, caused by incorrect temperatures. A *Taylor* Home Bake Oven Thermometer used intelligently insures a scientifically correct baking temperature.

THE WEATHER

Knowledge of coming weather conditions, which aids you to prepare for them, is possible by intelligent observation of a reliable barometer. Provide your home with a *Tycos* Barometer, a scientific instrument which aids you to forecast weather conditions. Its use will convince you that it is fully as necessary in the home as a good clock.

Temperature needs in every particular are met by *Tycos* Instruments especially designed for that purpose. On sale everywhere. Your dealer should be able to supply you, so go to him first. If he cannot, then write direct.

507

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. Tycos ROCHESTER N.Y.

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER N.Y.
There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose

things—why, they have taken us right into their hearts.

And we—for our part—have found that where at first we thought the Frenchman slow and insufficient, he is really more scientific, and gets better and more lasting results than we do; for he has a natural artistic pride in doing things well. Instead of the swagger and braggadocio we had expected from a Latin temperament, and from what we have read of them, we've found the French people to have a finer reserve than any other nationality we know of.

Of all the hundreds of Frenchmen I have talked to I've yet to hear even one boast of what he himself has done, or even what France has sacrificed as compared to other countries. And we've found that the Frenchman's politeness is not superficial, but comes from a real, innate courtesy. When a French soldier shakes your hand, and puts his arm about your shoulder, and says, "*Américain, bon camarade*," and talks about how much France is going to owe America, there is a look in his eyes that comes straight from the heart, that brings a lump into your throat, and even makes you feel a little bit ashamed; for he has so little to say of how, for four long, weary years, France has builded the breastworks of civilization with the bodies of her own sons, amid the ruins of her cities; so little to say about our own tardiness in coming into the fight, which was ours almost as much as his. He'll only tell you that America is the country which is really winning the war.

But that lump in your throat, while he is talking to you, will be largely from pride in being an American; pride in the millions at home who are straining every nerve to back up those of us who are here in France; pride in the mothers and fathers to whom these days bring more anxiety and greater trials than they do to us.

I tell you, mother dearest, I'm one of the most patriotic persons you ever saw, right now; and I love and appreciate my mother, father, home, and country more than I ever have, or could have before the war.

There, now! I got side-tracked, and never said a word about my trip to Aix, on furlough, which was all I had intended to write about in this letter. But at any rate you may understand from this that I like France and the French people; and you will not be far from the truth.

To those parents and sweethearts who look upon France as a rather giddy land, if no worse, and are therefore concerned for the moral welfare of some very particular young soldier, Lieut.-Col. Harry B. Anderson offers words of reassurance. France is not all Paris, nor is Paris all as irresponsible as certain sections of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco. His letter appears in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

To start with, France, in spite of four years of war and being overcrowded with millions of troops of all races, is not an immoral country. It is morally a cleaner country than England in peace times and averaging with America before the clean-up which started about ten years ago. The venereal disease record in this division is practically nil. Of course, we have spent half of our time in a deserted country and the rest in simple country villages, inhabited by strait-laced, old-fashioned country people. In the cities, as in all cities, the daughters of Lillith abound. The streets in the immoral districts are policed by sentinels, and no American soldiers are allowed in the neighborhood. Drinking is rigidly suppress so far as hard liquor is concerned. Claret and beer can be obtained four hours a day, but a drunken soldier is a rare sight. Nobody ever drinks French beer but once, as it is merely soapy water, owing to grain restrictions, and the boys who use claret at all have fallen into the French habit of supping a glass half watered.

Our division, coming from New England, is about 50 per cent. Catholic. The Catholic chaplains say that the conduct of the men is wonderfully good. Troops under continuous battle conditions get very religious, and in the churches in the little villages back of the lines on Sunday morning you would see the buildings packed to the doors with soldiers, all taking communion. Certain superstitions also arise. The ordinary French soldier *poilu* officer who went through the war, particularly at the Verdun siege, is very religious, or perhaps superstitious. They all secretly believe in angels appearing to help them at hopeless moments, and the English, the few who are left who were in the retreat from the Marne, believe they had a celestial rear-guard.

I suppose men who went through what they did are entitled to any belief they desire. It is easy to see now the origin of the "*In hoc signo vinces*" of Constantine and the Spanish St. James of Moorish days; when, however, in this skeptical and educated period the veterans of the Marne and Verdun have the same belief, the only difference is that in ancient times those apparitions were published and accepted and nowadays they are supprest, even by the men who think they saw them. Father O'Connor says he knows that Jew and Protestant both have come to confession and have taken communion, and the Protestant chaplains say the Catholic boys attend their services if a Catholic chaplain is not about.

Colonel Anderson concludes his letter with an intimate picture of French family life in the provinces. This whole side of the French nation, so much neglected by most writers that America hardly knew of its existence before the war began to show the true spiritual temper of the nation, is the real France, the France with which our 2,000,000 touring Americans will become better acquainted than with the tinsel and frivolity of the cities. Colonel Anderson writes of these "common people":

These real old French peasants are amusing people, bright and inquisitive and talkative like old magpies. I had a lovely visit with an old lady last night. I wandered into the kitchen where my office is and found *madame* seated before the fire. Presently she invited me to sit down, and then she turned on her Lorraine French like an electric fan. Every few minutes she would say "*N'est-ce pas, monsieur?*" and I would say, "*Oui, madame, certainement*," or if she were especially emphatic I would say, "*Mais oui, parfaitement*." I don't know all the views I was indorsing, but from her age, sex, and from the appearance of her kitchen I know they were bound to be correct, orthodox, and highly proper.

She gave me, among other things, the history of an old wooden clock, an immense one, which she claimed was three

Noted General Pays Tribute to Tobacco

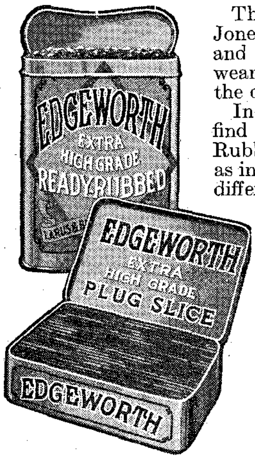
Larus & Brother Company,
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

All my life I have heard that smoking was unhealthy until I read an article on Military Leadership and Training written by a high Army Officer.

This Officer said: "If you don't smoke a pipe, learn, and teach your men to smoke a pipe; it quiets the nerves wonderfully, and gives one steadiness that is so necessary for a military man."

The next time I went to town I went to Primm's Tobacco Shop and asked for a real pipe tobacco, and they gave me a tin of Edgeworth Plug Slice. Gentlemen, it is sure there with the nerve-quieting, satisfying qualities. I have not tried Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed yet, but it has got to go some to equal the Plug Slice.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) S. W. JONES,
1st Lieut. Inf. R. C.



Thank you, Lieutenant Jones. May you live long and prosper and come to wear the five point star on the collar of your uniform.

Incidentally you will find in Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed the same quality as in Plug Slice—the only difference being in the form it comes to you.

The officer to whom you refer and who said: "If you don't smoke a pipe, learn, etc.," surely had the right idea. We were so interested in this officer—believing he might have something more on the subject that the boys in khaki should hear, that we looked him up and here he is—General de Brock, an old French cavalry officer, who could speak with the voice of authority. We quote from General de Brock's instructions to his officers:—

"Every trooper should be encouraged to smoke a pipe. Why? Because it will keep him awake. The pipe is a means of diversion which, far from interfering with the trooper's performing his duty, attaches him to it and renders it less burdensome. It soothes him, kills time, banishes unpleasant thoughts, and keeps the trooper in bivouac and near his horse.

"On outpost, all sleep is forbidden. What a comfort you will then find the pipe, which drives away drowsiness, speeds the weary hours, renders the rain less chilly, and makes hunger and thirst more easy to endure. If you have to make long night marches after the fatigues of the day, when sleep overpowering you is a veritable torture and cause of numerous injuries to the horse, nothing will keep you awake like smoking your pipe.

"In a campaign, where men's resources are so limited, there is nothing so trifling as to be devoid of value. The pipe is a medium of exchange, of pleasure and of duty in the fraternal associations of our military life; in certain cases, when loaned, it becomes a veritable means of relieving distress. Therefore, whatever Aristotle and his learned cabal may say, smoke, and make your troopers smoke."

We will wager General de Brock was beloved by his officers and troopers, besides being recognized as an authority on things military.

Try a sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed (enough for two pipefuls) on us. Edgeworth doesn't suit every pipe smoker, but so many pipe "cranks" and pipe "fans" have come to it as "the thing" after years of searching—that we're willing to chance it suiting you.

Edgeworth is sold in convenient sizes to suit all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size package is 15c. Other sizes, 30c and 70c. The 16-ounce tin humidor is $1.30, 16-ounce glass jar $1.40. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 30c, 70c and $1.30. For free samples, write to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

Donchester

An ARROW Evening SHIRT

At table, theatre or dance the patent bosom of a Donchester shirt remains flat; creaseless and in its place.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers *Troy, New York*

POINTERS ON THE CARE OF TALKING MACHINES

SEND ten cents, in stamps, for a valuable booklet on the care of phonographs or talking machines and records. Tells how to get best results and make records last longer. Chapters on location of machine, choice of needles, care of records, etc.

J. H. ELLIS, P. O. Box 882, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Plan Future Homes Now
With Economy Plans of California Homes
—noted for comfort, beauty and adaptability to any climate.
"Representative Cal. Homes" 53 plans, $2500 to $7000, 60c
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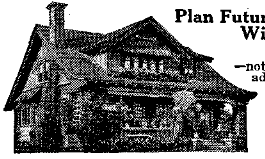

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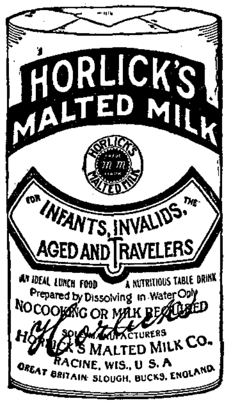
The DIET During and After INFLUENZA

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Old Reliable Round Package


HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, THE AGED AND TRAVELERS
AN IDEAL LUNCH FOOD
A NUTRITIOUS TABLE DRINK
Prepared by Dissolving in Water Only
NO COOKING OR MILK REQUIRED
Horlick's
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.
RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.
GREAT BRITAIN SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Very Nutritious, Digestible

The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.

Used successfully over ¼ century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Ask for and get Horlick's The Original Thus Avoiding Imitations

hundred years old, pointing out the superiority of ancient times to our present era. The kitchen is the real living-room of the house, all lined with copper pots and kettles, the grandfather clock in the corner, and a great carved oven fireplace for the cooking. However, everything is spotlessly clean. In this village the woman in whose home my trunk is took out my uniform and cleaned it, and a pair of trousers and mended them, all without my knowledge. She would not take a cent, either, but I made her diminutive son a present, which she at once put into a savings-bank.

He is four years old, but no larger than a son at two. He wandered in the other day and indicated that he desired a conference with me. I bent down and he whispered a rapid line of infantile French with the local accent, out of which I made that if I had a little candy he could be induced to partake. I managed to secure a tin can of bonbons from the commissary, and he has done nobly. Each time I gave him a piece he first took it to his mother and secured permission to eat it. If she thinks he has had enough and refuses, he never whimpers or protests, and the old lady never scolds or punishes him in any way.

French discipline both in the family and in the Army is a queer thing. It is bound to be in existence because you see the result, but nobody ever sees it being applied. On the surface, at least, they are universally amiable and easy-going, but underneath they are a pretty cold, obstinate people, a valuable combination, because their amiability and cheerfulness kept up their morale and their cool obstinacy made them about the best soldiers for a longest grueling fight the world ever saw.

Not mere bravery or heroism held Verdun against the German attack in 1916, just plain bull-headed French disinclination to do anything they did not want to do. It was an absolute triumph of mind over matter. From what I have seen of them they, under the surface, have the traditional qualities of the Scotch and Dutch, and their own traditional qualities are on the surface. They have more than Scotch thriftiness and more than Dutch obstinacy, veneered with a coating of amiability. Also they are remarkably clear-headed, and a stupid Frenchman is a rarity, which is another advantage the *poilu* has over the German enlisted man.

Your appreciation of my namesake fairly warms the cockles of my heart. He, from your account, is just exactly what I wanted. How I want to see him! Much as I love France, the thing I would love best now to see is its receding shores. Lots of people don't like France or the French as much as I do, tho most Americans do. On the whole, the French points and French ways strike me as about the most sensible of any I know. It is not an exciting country, either, just a plain, simple, rural, easy-going, amiable style of outfit, with less pretense than any place I ever was in.

From these peaceful, after-the-armistice observations, the letter of R. M. Hoggatt, recently returned from first-aid work on the firing-line with the Fifth Regiment of the Marine Corps, carries us back to scenes that are ended but can never be forgotten. He writes of the battle in which his brother was killed:

We followed about half a kilometer and took position behind a railroad embankment. While resting, the first prisoners and wounded went back. I opened some sardines and hardtack and another corpsman and I had breakfast.

Our next jump was to a line of trenches about a half-kilometer away. Going across this ground was hell. Fritz was firing point-blank at us with his small guns and we were going through a machine-gun barrage. Luckily none of my company had been hit so far. We could see one-pounder shells hit on our left and ricochet over our heads. We got in our trenches and ate some more sardines. The French had not advanced as fast as we did and we had some snipers on our left, but they did no damage.

A man's emotions are rather mixed under fire: one time you may be singing and "cutting up" and ten minutes later cussing hell out of Fritz, and then a few minutes later have your nose buried in the ground hoping and praying that you won't get hit.

We then advanced another kilometer to another line of trenches under machine-gun fire from our left flank, but luckily again no one was hit. I lay in these trenches all afternoon. We replenished our water-supply and ate again. Fritz's artillery activity had almost entirely ceased, but we heard machine guns on our left. At dusk we marched to the front lines and slept some during the night. At daybreak we formed in waves and went "over the top" without a barrage. Fritz evidently had plenty of machine guns, but his aim was very poor. As usual, I had a cigaret but, as it was fairly dark, had to keep it camouflaged as it made a good target. This was my fifth time "over the top." We got down in a little valley and lay prone on the ground for a while during one of the machine-gun barrages, and then up and at them again. So far no one was wounded. Then we hit some high ground and got hell proper. We found some holes to lie in, but my work began. Some of our fellows had bullet-holes in them, and then Fritz started in with artillery.

It is no pleasant sensation to go out under shell-fire and a machine-gun barrage from three sides with snipers galore popping away at you. After getting the wounded drest, I went back to the hole and had something to eat. I was senior corpsman with the company and had three other corpsmen and twelve litter-bearers with me. We all had plenty of work.

The line was all broken up and no liaison to speak of, but we started on, anyway. Fritz started firing again, and after advancing to the crest of a hill we lay down again. First aid was called and I ran over and drest one of our men who was slightly wounded, and then the company advanced. I could not find the captain, so went with one of the platoons.

Fritz counter-attacked, but was repulsed. Then we lay waiting orders. We were formed in a small woods. One of the runners was hit out in the open and I ran out and just lay down in time to miss a good barrage.

Then a sniper located me and gave me hell for about ten minutes. We were lying in a small hollow, which was lucky indeed. After each bullet I would raise up and bandage and then duck. It was lucky the man's wound was slight. I then ran back to the woods to get litter-bearers. We then received orders to fall back to a ravine close by. We did. Our barrage fell short. Fritz hit just right; besides, machine guns were firing from all sides. How any of us came out alive I don't

Keep Away From Coughers

Take no chances.

If anyone near you coughs, move away from him.

Don't be afraid of hurting his feelings. He knows that if he has a cough that he is a public menace.

He knows that a cough is a social blunder. He knows that it is a sign of his lack of consideration for others.

And most of all he knows that there is no excuse for it —for coughing is *unnecessary*—that Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing.

They are not a cure—they are a preventive, because they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. And they are a public protection because they keep people who already have influenza, colds, etc., from spreading them through *unnecessary coughing*.

Have a box with you always.

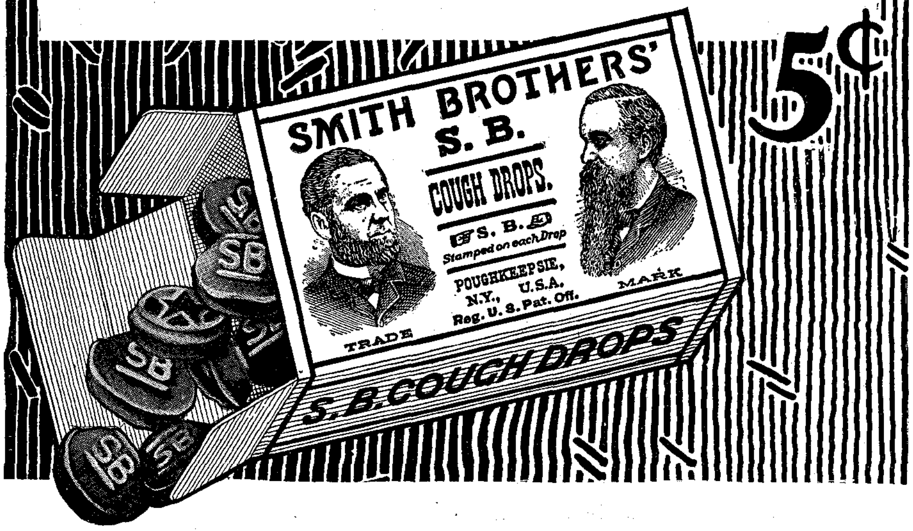
Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bedtime will keep the breathing passages clear.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*

FAMOUS SINCE 1847



There's a Film on Your Teeth

Which May Wreck Them if You Leave it

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Brushing Doesn't End It

That slimy film which you feel on your teeth is the cause of nearly all tooth troubles.

It gets into crevices, hardens and stays and resists the tooth brush. That is why brushing fails to keep teeth safe and clean.

That film is what discolors. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Dentists call it bacterial plaque, because millions of germs breed in it. Those germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Must Combat It

Scientists have long sought some way to combat that film. A dentist removes it when he scours your teeth, but it comes right back. So millions of teeth brushed daily still discolor and decay.

Now a film remover has been found which seems to solve this problem. Able authorities have proved it by four years of clinical tests. A very large number of leading dentists have now tried it and approved it. It is evident now that this invention means much to everyone. In every home it should displace the inefficient tooth pastes. So we offer you a One-Week tube to show you what it does.

Based on Pepsin

This new-day dentifrice is called Pepsodent. It is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin, for the film is albuminous matter.

The object is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its accumulation. It long seemed impracticable to combat the film in this way. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth.

But science has found a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method has made possible this ideal pepsin dentifrice.

A Test Is Free

We send to anyone who asks, a One-Week tube of Pepsodent, and let it prove itself.

Send the coupon for it. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Note the absence of the film. Note how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

You will know in one week that Pepsodent does what nothing else has done. You will know what clean teeth mean. And you will want your teeth kept that way, we believe.

CUT OUT COUPON NOW (118)

One-Week Tube Free
THE PEPSODENT CO.
Dept. 391, 1104 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Ill.
Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name..

Address..

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.
The New-Day Dentifrice
A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

know. We just had to trust to luck and walk through that hell.

We reformed in the ravine and held our line. The Captain and several men opened some canned bull, and we ate again. We held a sort of muster and found two officers and over half of our men missing. Pretty good? Also my best corpsman was wounded. We carried our regular front-line routine for three days and was then relieved. We were shelled a great deal but only a few hit.

The morning after we were relieved, I went to look for Harry. His company had been well shot up and was hard to locate. I met one of his buddies who told me Harry was killed while going out under fire for a wounded man. A shell had hit the stretcher and he was killed instantly. I could not realize it at first, so being awfully tired I sat down and talked with some other corpsmen. All of a sudden I jumped up and started searching for his grave. I walked around for about an hour looking at all the graves, and among the dead that hadn't been buried, and couldn't find him. I thought, well, his buddy must be mistaken, so I started back to my trench. I passed four graves together that I did not remember seeing as I walked over them. The first was Harry's with a cross and his identification disk. Then the tears were hard to keep back. You have probably read of brothers finding a loved one's grave and going out and doing great deeds, killing Germans, etc. I believe that is all poppycock. I only felt lost and sick of it all and that everything had been taken away, and yet, in a way, I had not fully realized that he was dead. Back of the lines I have had dreams of him. Sometimes we would be home together or be in some town having a big feed together, and then I would wake up feeling pretty bad. But over here, one doesn't count much, and one has to laugh and keep in good spirits even tho your heart is heavy and sad because we still had to do our duty. Yet I don't miss Harry now as I will when I get home, as we were only together three days.

From a French girl, writing on the day the armistice was signed to American girl friends in Bakersfield, California, comes this revelation of what peace meant to France. We take the letter, as translated by the recipients, from the Bakersfield *Daily Californian:*

I want an echo of the joy of France on this glorious day to reach you; I want at the same moment that you are rejoicing over the good news to tell you of the happiness with which my heart is filled. That torturing fear, that terrible anxiety, is over. One need no longer always be feeling that evil is ready to rush toward one on tragic wings with but short instants of calm. One has the right to joyfully make plans without death prowling near.

Our dead are avenged; their sacrifice is receiving its reward and there are no words to express the gloriousness of the hours we are now living.

When at eleven o'clock the first boom of the cannon (the signal for announcing the armistice) was heard, there was in every heart a great sigh of relief; at every window appeared faces glowing with smiles or bathed in tears, tho both exprest the same sentiment. In the twinkling of an eye a mass of flags and flowers seemed to cover the earth. Houses were opened from cellar to roof and Paris recovered in an instant her gaiety and the aspect of former days.

The crowds surged along the boulevards, singing, shouting, beaming with

The Convenient Drug Store

A National Service that Links the Laboratory and the Home

DO YOU realize how often you visit the druggist? You call upon him for many little comforts, daily necessities and products that safeguard health or prolong life. He maintains, ***for you,*** a service that deserves your support.

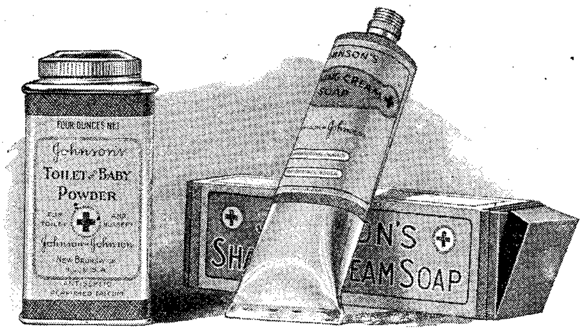
The Johnson & Johnson institution stands behind your druggist. As our Government is now gradually releasing Johnson & Johnson from active war service, you need no longer conserve; indeed, you will be able to ***increase*** your use of Red Cross products.

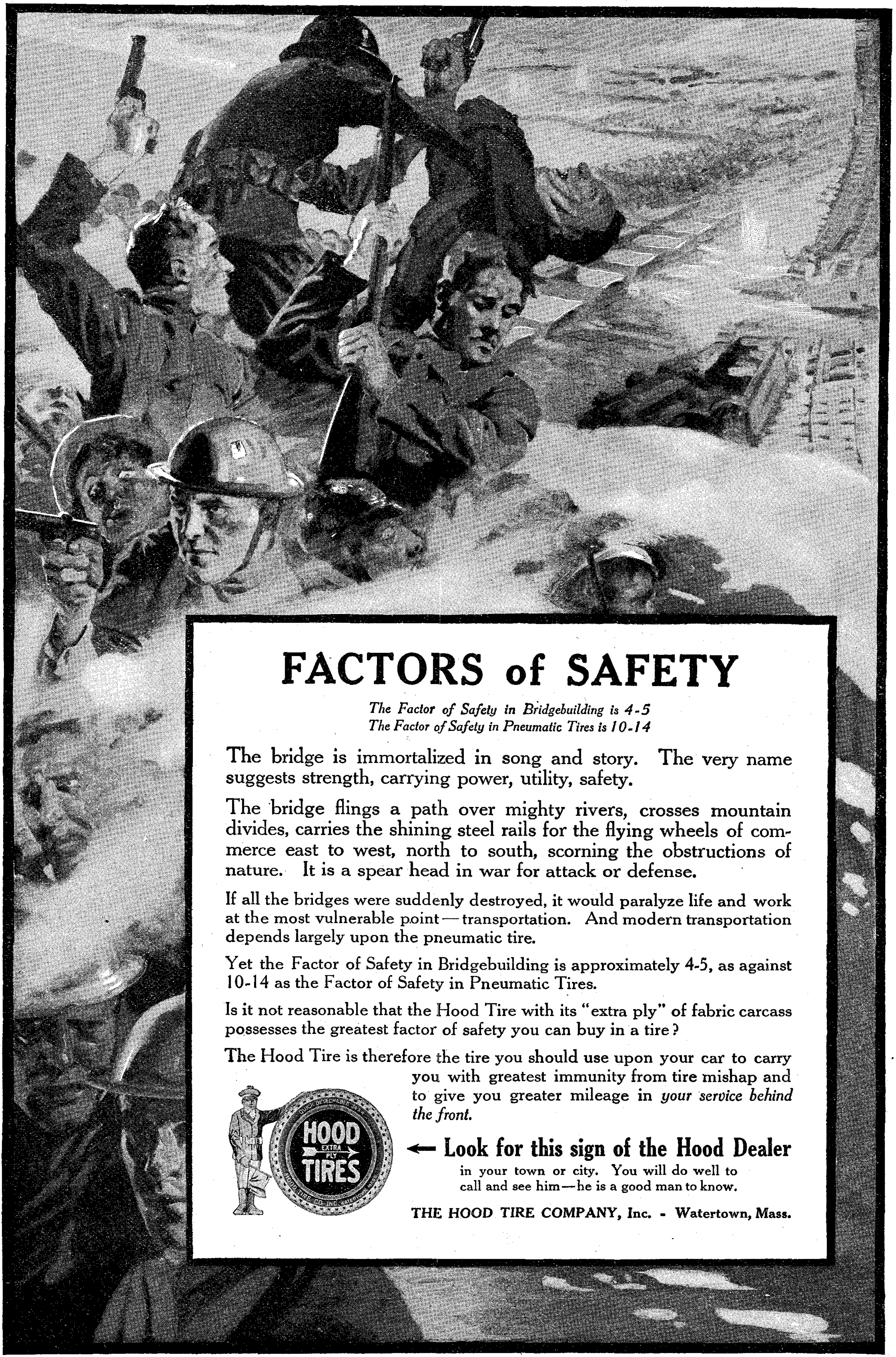
Those who are careful about their skin know Johnson's Toilet and Baby Powder as an old standby. It is a scientific laboratory product, suggested by a physician and recommended by physicians and nurses. Antiseptic and daintily perfumed, it keeps the skin cool, soft, and comfortable. The ***standard*** Baby Powder.

Men folks can aid the skin and ease the shave by using Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap. Makes a rich, billowy, antiseptic lather. Perfected in a scientific laboratory way, it is a ***different*** kind of shaving cream. Sealed until used. Ask your druggist about other Johnson & Johnson Red Cross products.

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick New Jersey, U. S. A.

Makers of Surgical Dressings, Gauze, Absorbent Cotton, Bandages, Toilet and Baby Powder, Medicated Soaps, Plasters, Zonas Adhesive Plaster, Synol Soap, Lister's Fumigator, Dental Floss, and other Red Cross products for use in hospital and home





FACTORS of SAFETY

The Factor of Safety in Bridgebuilding is 4-5
The Factor of Safety in Pneumatic Tires is 10-14

The bridge is immortalized in song and story. The very name suggests strength, carrying power, utility, safety.

The bridge flings a path over mighty rivers, crosses mountain divides, carries the shining steel rails for the flying wheels of commerce east to west, north to south, scorning the obstructions of nature. It is a spear head in war for attack or defense.

If all the bridges were suddenly destroyed, it would paralyze life and work at the most vulnerable point—transportation. And modern transportation depends largely upon the pneumatic tire.

Yet the Factor of Safety in Bridgebuilding is approximately 4-5, as against 10-14 as the Factor of Safety in Pneumatic Tires.

Is it not reasonable that the Hood Tire with its "extra ply" of fabric carcass possesses the greatest factor of safety you can buy in a tire?

The Hood Tire is therefore the tire you should use upon your car to carry you with greatest immunity from tire mishap and to give you greater mileage in *your service behind the front.*

HOOD EXTRA PLY TIRES

← Look for this sign of the Hood Dealer

in your town or city. You will do well to call and see him—he is a good man to know.

THE HOOD TIRE COMPANY, Inc. - Watertown, Mass.

happiness. They wanted to organize their rejoicing, so orchestras began to play in the open air, and everywhere there was dancing and soldiers were carried in triumph. All the hospitals had opened their doors to the *poilus* who were well enough to go out, and there were rows of wounded who dragged themselves along, all bearing traces of the struggles they had endured and the suffering, yet all transfigured by that inner glow.

What painter will make permanent the ecstatic expression of a group of blind soldiers wrapt in flags and covered with flowers? These men did not see the victory, but they heard it, and one wanted to kiss the hands they held out before them to direct their hesitating steps.

Nungesser, our famous aviator, was recognized as he passed in an auto. To take him from the machine was the affair of an instant, and he was lifted to the shoulders of the Parisians and, amid their acclamations, made a tour of the city he had so well defended.

It would take a book to note all the impressions received this memorable day. One of our big papers, *Le Matin*, has on the façade of its building a great map, where every day is marked with little flags the line of operations. An immense crowd prest about it to watch the tremendous change in the frontier take place. For each flag placed there was a piece of our country restored to us, and when all of Alsace and Lorraine were incorporated into our France tears were streaming down many faces.

Night came without one's noticing, as for the first time in years the shop windows and cafés were brilliantly illuminated. What a wonderful day and how I long to hug you for joy!

Transformation.—A lady told us a true story of a soldier's wit—that a soldier in hospital, on recovering consciousness, said:

"Nurse, what is this on my head?"

"Vinegar cloths," she replied. "You have had fever." After a pause.

"And what is this on my chest?"

"A mustard-plaster. You have had pneumonia."

"And what is this at my feet?"

"Salt-bags; you have had frost-bite."

A soldier from the next bed looked up and said:

"Hang the pepper-box to his nose, nurse, then he will be a cruet."—*Strand Magazine.*

Zigzaggers.—"A police court isn't all grim and sordid," remarked Judge White the other day. "Sometimes something really funny happens. Not so very long ago a chauffeur was brought in after having run down a man.

"Did you know that if you struck this pedestrian he would be seriously injured?" I asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the chauffeur.

"Then why didn't you zigzag your car and miss *him?*"

"He was zigzagging himself and outguessed me, your honor," was the answer.—*Pittsburg Sun.*

The Way They Work.—"Have you any alarm-clocks?" inquired the customer. "What I want is one that will arouse the girl without waking the whole family."

"I don't know of any such alarm-clock as that, madam," said the man behind the counter; "we keep just the ordinary kind—the kind that will wake the whole family without disturbing the girl."—*Tit-Bits.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

He Passed.—Medical Officer—"Have you any organic trouble?"

Recruit—"No, sir. I ain't a bit musical."—*Tit-Bits.*

Fixing the Blame.—"Can you keep a secret, Peggy?"

"I can; but it's just my luck to tell things to other girls who can't."—*Boston Transcript.*

Regarding the Truth.—"De truth ain't allus easy to git at," said Uncle Eben. "A man kin sometimes say sumpin' in half a minute dat he can't explain in five years."—*Washington Star.*

Consideration.—Tommy (at Red-Cross concert)—"What's that man got his eyes shut for while he's singing?"

Friend—"Because he can't bear to see us suffer."—*London Opinion.*

Comparison.—"It's just as wrong to gamble when you win as when you lose."

"Yassuh," asserted Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "De immorality is jes' as great, but de inconvenience ain't."—*Washington Star.*

The Household Epicure.—"So you are going to let your cook go?"

"Yes. Can't afford to keep her. I don't mind the salary, but her tastes in food are out of my reach."—*Washington Star.*

Sour Grapes.—Edith—"Jack told me I was so interesting and so beautiful."

Marie—"And yet you will trust yourself for life with a man who begins deceiving you even during his courtship."—*Toronto Telegram.*

Truth in Jest.—"The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy."

"Are there no short cuts, father?"

"Yes, my son. Our penitentiaries are full of men who took the short cuts."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Playing Safe.—"What would you say," asked the fair theosophist, "if I should tell you that I was born in Egypt three thousand years ago?"

"Why," said the man addrest, "I should say you don't look it."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Deficit Met

The goose whose eggs of gold were made
Was slain. The tale our hearts must touch.
But, luckily, the hen has laid
A lot of eggs worth 'most as much.
—*Washington Star.*

A Word for the Defense.—The young man crawled into the august presence.

"I should like to speak to you on an important matter, sir," he said.

"Well, what is it?" growled the father of the girl, in no encouraging tone.

"I—I want to marry your daughter, sir!"

"What?" The old man's face grew purple. "Marry my daughter? I am astonished! What on earth do you mean, sir? You—"

"Now, now," soothed the youth, seeing defeat looming near and wanting to get some sort of satisfaction out of the interview, "don't talk that way. You are prejudiced against the girl. She's all right, really."—*Tit-Bits.*

How to find the right pencil

You have run across a pencil now and then that suits you to a T—makes your work easier, quicker, more satisfactory. Why not be sure of getting such a pencil every time?

DIXON'S ELDORADO
"the master drawing pencil"

has strong, firm leads that save a lot of resharpening—smooth, responsive leads that write with much less effort. Made in 17 degrees—6B (softest) to 9H (hardest). HB (medium) is most popular for general work; but be sure to get the degree *exactly* suited to your work.

How to find your grade. With the aid of the chart below, select the grade you think you should have. If the first is not exactly right, next time select a degree or two softer or harder as the case may be. When you have found *your* degree, specify it every time and you will be assured of satisfaction from then on.

Write us which degree you want, or what kind of pencil work you do, enclosing 16 cents in stamps and we will send you full-length samples worth double the money.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
DEPT. 41-J JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Canadian Representatives
Established 1827
A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

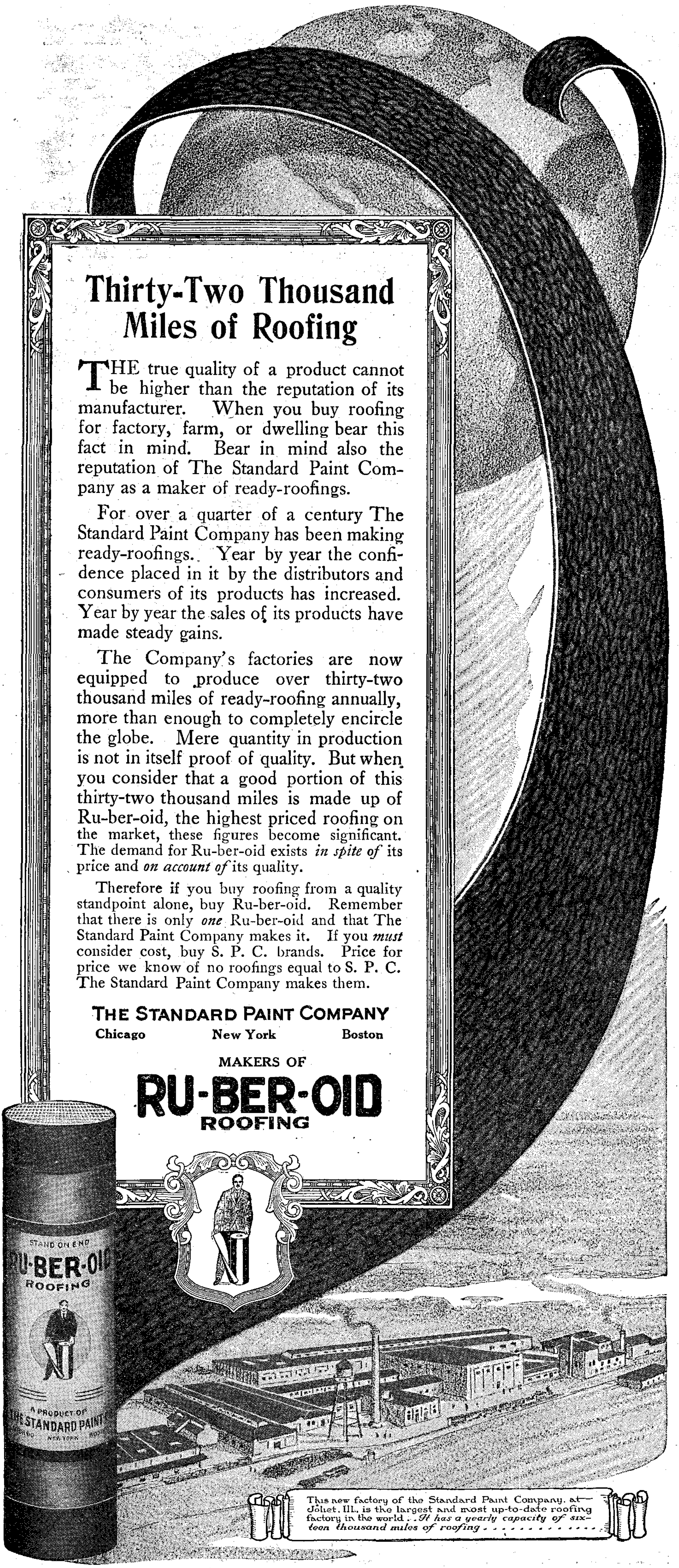
DIXON'S "ELDORADO" the master drawing pencil - HB

6B, 5B, 4B Varying degrees of extra softness—6B softest.
3B Extra soft and black.
2B Very soft and black.
B Soft and black.
HB Medium soft.
F Firm
H Hard.
2H Harder.
3H Very hard.
4H Extra hard.
5H, 6H, 7H, 8H, 9H Varying degrees of extra hardness.

DIXON

Don't Breathe Dust
Tiny Nasal Filter aids breathing. Useful for HAY FEVER, Catarrh and Asthma.
$1 postpaid.
NASAL FILTER CO., St. Paul, Minn.

ECONOMY renewable FUSES
cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80% in many of our leading industries.
An inexpensive little "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. Economy Fuses protect electrical circuits of the U. S. Navy and leading powder and munitions plants. Order from your electrical dealer.
ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Kinzie and Orleans Sts., Chicago, U.S.A.
Sole manufacturers of "ARKLESS"—the Non-Renewable Fuse with the "100% Guaranteed Indicator."
Economy Fuses are also made in Canada at Montreal



Thirty-Two Thousand Miles of Roofing

THE true quality of a product cannot be higher than the reputation of its manufacturer. When you buy roofing for factory, farm, or dwelling bear this fact in mind. Bear in mind also the reputation of The Standard Paint Company as a maker of ready-roofings.

For over a quarter of a century The Standard Paint Company has been making ready-roofings. Year by year the confidence placed in it by the distributors and consumers of its products has increased. Year by year the sales of its products have made steady gains.

The Company's factories are now equipped to produce over thirty-two thousand miles of ready-roofing annually, more than enough to completely encircle the globe. Mere quantity in production is not in itself proof of quality. But when you consider that a good portion of this thirty-two thousand miles is made up of Ru-ber-oid, the highest priced roofing on the market, these figures become significant. The demand for Ru-ber-oid exists *in spite of* its price and *on account of* its quality.

Therefore if you buy roofing from a quality standpoint alone, buy Ru-ber-oid. Remember that there is only *one* Ru-ber-oid and that The Standard Paint Company makes it. If you *must* consider cost, buy S. P. C. brands. Price for price we know of no roofings equal to S. P. C. The Standard Paint Company makes them.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston

MAKERS OF
RU-BER-OID
ROOFING

This new factory of the Standard Paint Company, at Joliet, Ill. is the largest and most up-to-date roofing factory in the world. *It has a yearly capacity of sixteen thousand miles of roofing.*

Ask the Boys.—Those who speak of their sons or brothers coming through the war "without a scratch" forget about the cooties.—*Boston Transcript.*

On the Go.—Comfortable incomes to-day are rare—most of them don't stop with us long enough to make themselves comfortable.—*Boston Transcript.*

Lotteries.—"Marriage is a lottery."

"Not exactly," commented Miss Cayenne. "When you lose in a lottery it's an easy matter to tear up the ticket and forget it."—*Washington Star.*

Paw Knows Everything.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is the difference between capital and labor?"

PAW—"Well, the money you lend represents capital, and getting it back represents labor, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Love Poem.—Reproduced from a prize contest in which Honoria Squiggens, the Child Wonder, of Squashville, won by a neck:

"Two hearts that yearn
For love's sweet prison,
Where his is her'n
And her'n is his'n."
—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

What He Wanted to Pass.—On an American transport two days out from New York:

FIRST SAMBO (who is really enjoying the sea, to his dark companion, who has gone below)—"Nigger! Come on up! We're passing a ship!"

VOICE FROM BELOW—"I don't want to see no ship. You jes' call me when we're passing a tree!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Card Was Useful.—Her name was Lulu and she knitted a pair of socks to be sent overseas. She put her card in one of the socks and in due time a note came back from the soldier to whom they had been given. It ran:

"Dear Lulu: Last April I received a pair of socks and in one of these I found your card. Please send another pair. I feel that I should have a change."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Skipper.—The boat drifted out on the sunlit sea. The man and the maiden were silent and a little sad. His leave was ended: the time for parting had come.

"Dearest," he breathed softly, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"

"The same as now?" she whispered.

"The same as now," said he.

"I will, gladly," she cried.

He was rowing, doing all the hard work; she had the helm—she steered.—*Tit-Bits.*

His Day of Work.—"Tommy Atkins" pleaded exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergeant-major assumed an expression of innocent interest.

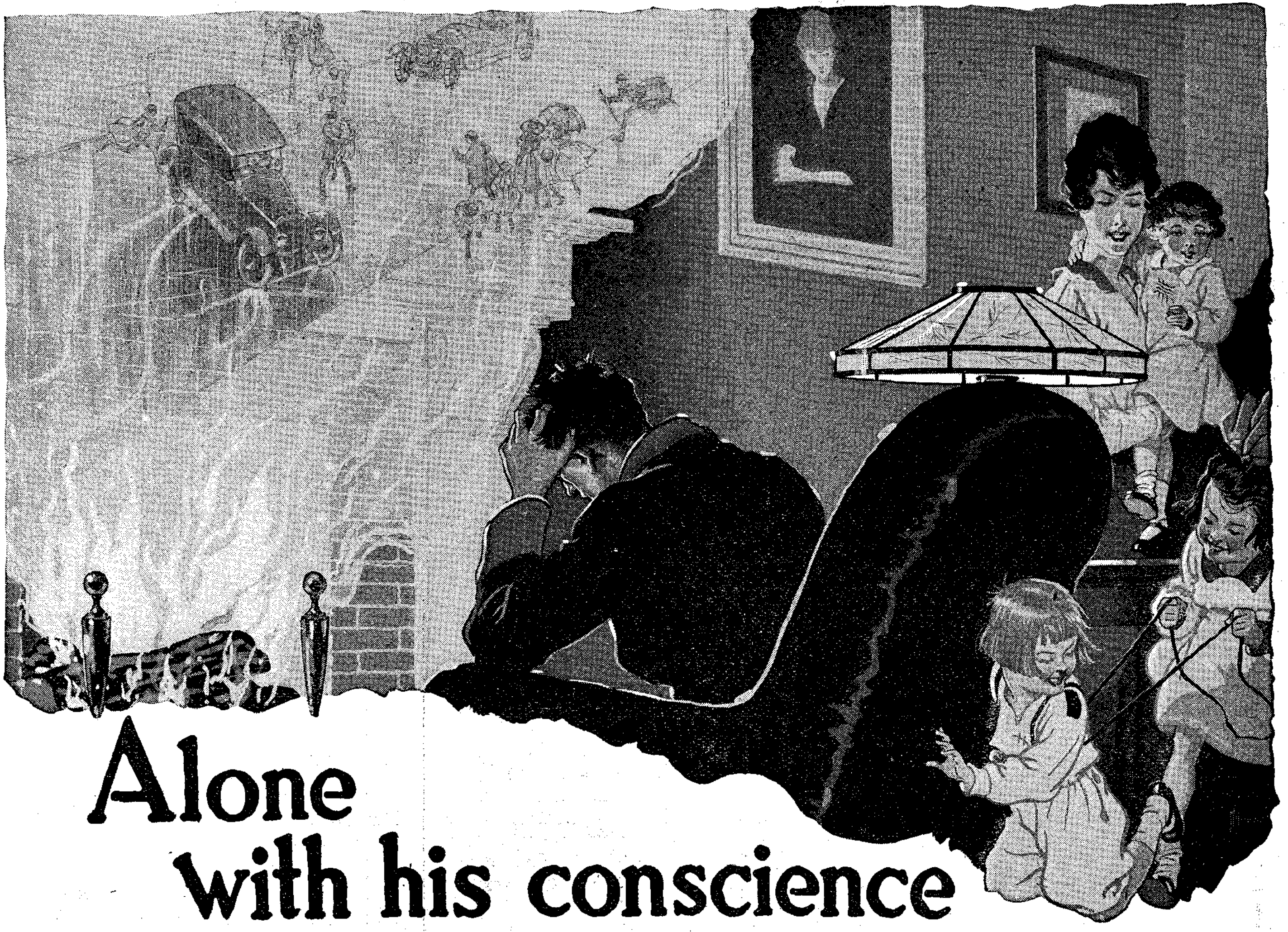
"Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" he mildly asked the bold freethinker.

"Not one, sir," was the reply.

"What! Not the rule about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen."—*Tit-Bits.*



Alone with his conscience

Weed Tire Chains

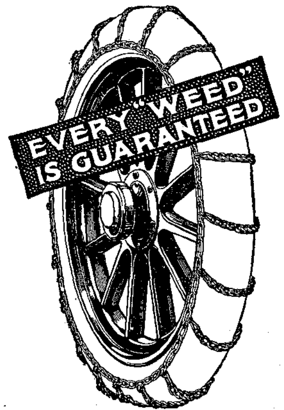
Prevent Accidents

"***Will I never be able*** to rid myself of the awful responsibility for that almost fatal accident? The memory is constantly before me. ***Even now*** the very flames leaping up the chimney seem to portray the nerve-racking scene and bring it all vividly before me again.

"***Had I only put on my tire chains*** that eventful morning, as I well knew I should, I could easily have controlled my car and thus have saved all this remorse.

"***Just suppose*** it was one of ***my*** little girls that had been hurt by another motorist as careless and thoughtless as myself?

"***I wonder*** if I could complacently have accepted the flimsy excuse—that he 'couldn't help it'—that 'it was unavoidable'—***when I knew*** that it was nothing but downright carelessness—an utter disregard of that first principle of careful driving—'Put on your Weed Chains ***at the first drop of rain.***"



American Chain Company, Inc.

BRIDGEPORT A·C·C CONNECTICUT

In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario

Largest Chain Manufacturers in the World

The Complete Chain Line — All Types, All Sizes, All Finishes — From Plumbers' Safety Chain to Ships' Anchor Chain

THE NAME WEED ON EVERY HOOK

"The triumph which the Allies have just won over the Germans is a gasoline-motortruck triumph. Success in the war is due to superior fighting ability and spirit, coupled with superior facilities for quick transportation. In that success the American motortruck has played a most important and conspicuous part," declared O. R. Cook.—*Public Ledger.*

Magnetos Kept 'Em Going

THOSE "Fighting Trucks" depended upon Magneto Ignition, because they knew they *could* depend upon it. Other service branches —tanks, airplanes, motorcycles, etc.—also used Magneto Ignition.

Where there must be absolute dependability, the certainty of rip-roaring ignition sparks all the time, Bosch Magneto Ignition must be used.

The manufacturer who equips with Bosch Magneto, despite its slightly higher cost, proves the good faith of his service policy. You can be sure he is giving first consideration to efficiency and staunchness.

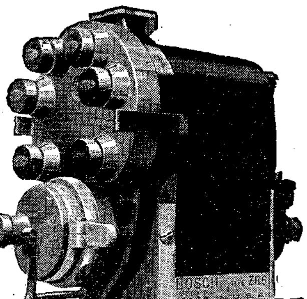
Be Satisfied *Specify Bosch*

Correspondence Invited. Write for Catalog.

Bosch Magneto Co., 235 W. 46th St., New York

Works: Springfield, Mass. *Branches:* Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco

Service Stations in Every State; 191 in All



BOSCH

AMERICA'S SUPREME IGNITION SYSTEM

MOTOR TRUCKS - TRACTORS - AIRPLANES - MOTOR CARS - MOTOR BOATS - MOTORCYCLES - GAS ENGINES - ETC.

©BOSCH MAGNETO CO. 1918.

BECOME AN EXPERT

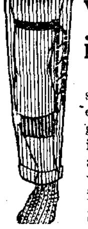
ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A's, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 1252-H.A.B., Chicago

"The World's Greatest Extension University"

Bowlegged Men



Your legs will appear straight if you wear Straightleg Garters

Combination hose supporter and pantleg straightener—quickly adjusted to fit various degrees of bowlegs; as easy to wear as ordinary garter;—no harness or padded forms; just an ingenious special garter. Improves appearance wonderfully. Wearers enthusiastic. You will be too. Write for free booklet mailed in plain envelope.

S-L GARTER CO., 636 City Bank Building, Dayton, O.

What 15c will bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of **15c** in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder **13** weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its **26th** year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. **The Pathfinder, Box 56, Washington, D. C.**

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

December 25.—Speaking before American troops at Humes, President Wilson promises a people's peace "by agreement of everybody concerned in the settlement."

The Jugo-Slav National Council, setting forth their claims in detail, ask for Göritz, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia. "Between Italian imperialists and Jugo-Slav national claims there can not be any compromise whatever," says the report.

Italian deputies from the redeemed provinces present a memorial to President Wilson through Colonel House asking union with Italy. The deputies include representatives from Trieste, Istria, Fiume, and Zara.

December 26.—Pope Benedict, replying to the greetings of members of the Sacred College, pledges his aid and support to the decision of the Versailles Council.

December 27.—President Wilson, replying to the welcoming address of King George at the state banquet at Buckingham Palace, states that a substantial agreement on the question of peace terms has been reached by the Allied leaders. Previously the President had conferred with David Lloyd George, British Premier, and Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour.

December 28.—America and England will work in full harmony, Premier Lloyd George announces to American newspaper correspondents, adding that the conferences with the President have brought about agreement on general principles. The Allies have no differences on basic principles, said the Premier.

The claims of Italy in Dalmatia are denied by Rairna F. Hlacha, Director of the Jugo-Slav Information Bureau in New York. In Dalmatia ninety-seven per cent. of the population is Slav, declares the Director.

The resignation of Leonida Bissolati, the Italian Socialist Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions, is attributed to his belief that Italy's territorial policy wrongs the Jugo-Slavs, according to advices from Rome.

December 29.—Stephen Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in outlining France's peace terms, reserves the right to fix the Alsace-Lorraine frontiers to guard against future attack. Other terms include the principle of a League of Nations and full publicity in the Peace Conference.

The Italian After-the-War-Commission which, at the Government's request, has examined plans for constituting a body of nations has reported in favor of such a body.

The *Giornale d'Italia*, organ of Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, declares strongly for the annexation of northern Dalmatia, and also the "wholly Italian city of Fiume," claimed by the Jugo-Slavs.

It is reported in Paris that America may be called upon to settle the differences between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs.

Lord Cecil Roberts, British delegate who is to deal at the Peace Congress with questions affecting the League of Nations, expresses his belief that such a federation is probable. The French view in this matter, according to Paris advices, is also shifting to President Wilson's program.

Speaking at Carlisle, England, girlhood home of his mother, President Wilson declares that "it is the conscience of the

Canada's Last War Loan

THE greatest advertising and merchandising campaign ever undertaken in Canada came to a close November 15th, 1918.

During the preceding three weeks, after more than four years of war, and with greatly reduced man-power, Canadians oversubscribed their Victory Loan 1918 more than 100%.

$300,000,000 was asked for.

$676,057,867 was subscribed.

1,029,850 individual subscriptions made up this amount. This is $85.00 for each man, woman and child in Canada.

Such a record of general prosperity deserves more than passing interest from traders in search of new markets, especially these days when so many parts of the world are unprofitable, uncertain markets.

Have you a *small* sale of your products in Canada? Would you like to have a *worth-while* share of Canadian trade? Then you should advertise your goods to the Canadian public through the same mediums as the Victory Loan 1918 was advertised—

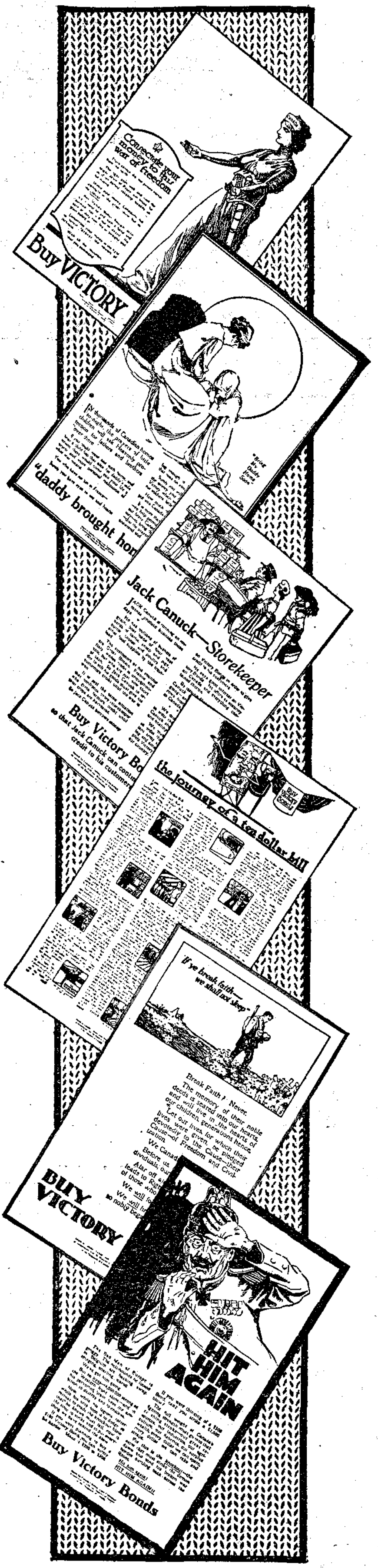
The NEWSPAPERS *of* CANADA

Canada has learned during the past four and a half years that she can organize for war and fight as well as the best. Canada has plans for future growth and expansion that will earn her increased size and importance, and the good-will of the Canadian people is one of the greatest assets any firm can have.

No matter what goods or service you sell, Canadians can and will buy from you if you advertise in the newspapers they read. Write to these papers. Ask them to outline the probable market for your goods among their subscribers. Or, instruct your advertising agency to give you details and costs of a campaign of advertising in the metropolitan newspapers listed herein—which cover Canada from coast to coast

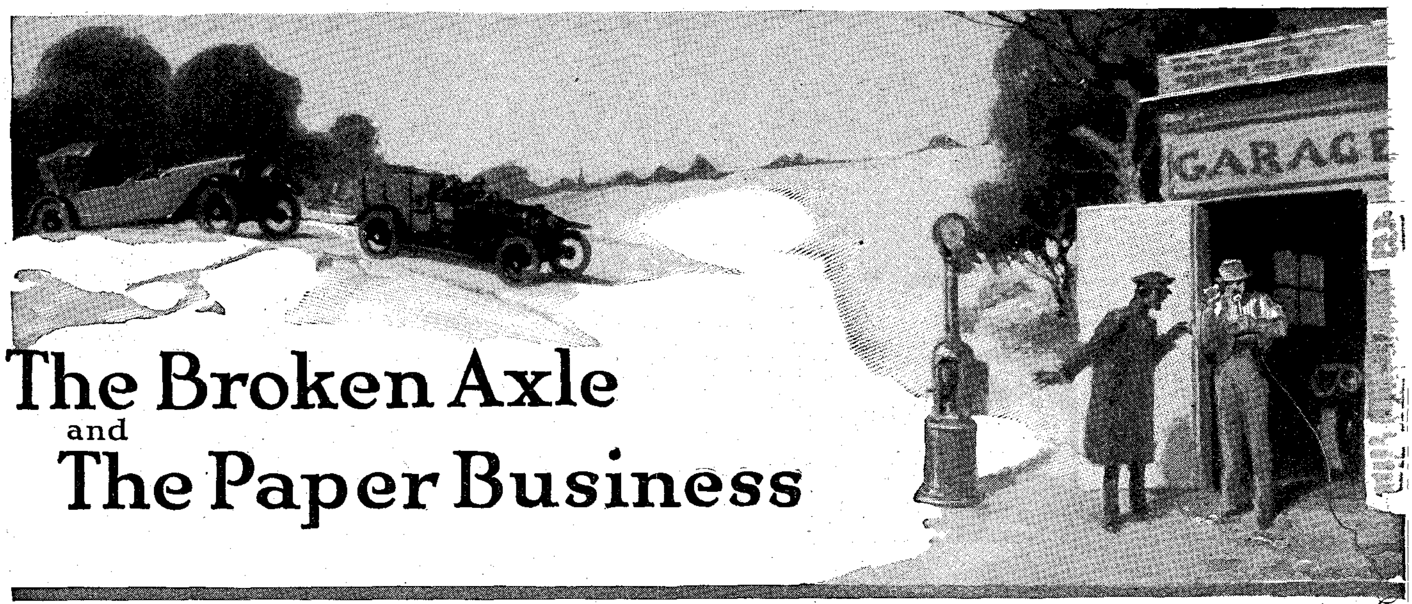
Place	Population	Paper
Halifax	53,000	HERALD & MAIL
St. John	55,000	TELEGRAPH & TIMES STANDARD
Quebec	100,000	TELEGRAPH
Montreal	750,000	GAZETTE STAR
Ottawa	101,795	CITIZEN JOURNAL DAILIES
Toronto	525,000	GLOBE WORLD, D. & S. STAR NEWS
London	26,105	FREE PRESS ADVERTISER
Winnipeg	225,000	FREE PRESS TELEGRAM TRIBUNE
Regina	26,105	LEADER
Saskatoon	21,054	PHOENIX STAR
Calgary	56,302	ALBERTAN HERALD
Edmonton	53,794	BULLETIN JOURNAL
Vancouver	97,995	SUN
Victoria	45,000	COLONIST

You can never secure your share of Canadian trade so economically as you can by starting *now!*



Miniature reproductions of a few of the Victory Loan 1918 advertisements which appeared in the Canadian Metropolitan Newspapers.

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Ltd., Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal



The Broken Axle
and
The Paper Business

"GOT a left rear axle for a 1917 Houck?" asks the traveler whose disabled car is being towed to the nearest garage.

The garage man consults a printed slip of paper. In a few seconds he has telephoned to a service station for the needed parts.

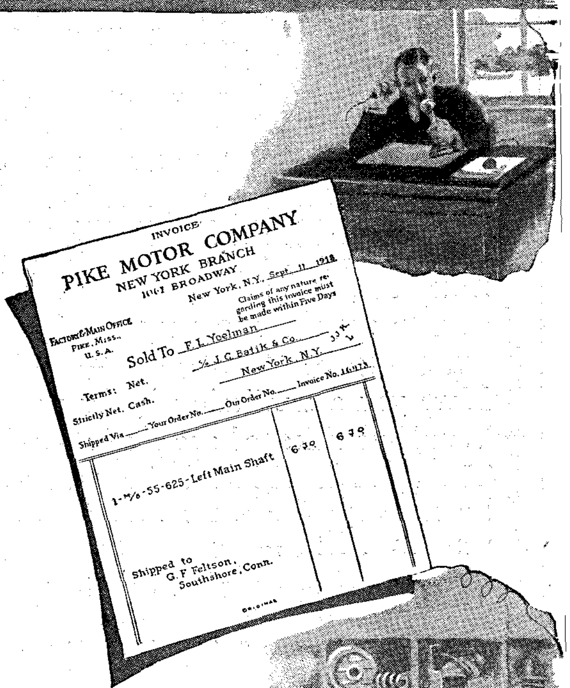
In some cases it may be necessary to wire the factory to get some special part shipped. But in every case, doubt or searching among a stock of parts and accessories is unnecessary, because of—paper.

The whole history of that axle, from the time it was raw material, is recorded on printed forms, which bear witness to its manufacture, transportation, delivery, sale. Paper has made possible not only speedy and efficient handling, but the very making of the thing.

Without paper, manufacture and shipment would be hopelessly confused. Every man doing any kind of business uses printed forms. When he buys forms, he buys paper. If he buys wisely, then he is one of the increasing number of business men who find a well-made, dependable, rightly-priced paper and then ask for it when they order printing.

Hammermill Bond is just this kind of paper. Most printers know it and stock it. It is made in three finishes—giving a bond, a ripple and a linen effect, and in 12 colors and white.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY
Erie, Pennsylvania



INVOICE
PIKE MOTOR COMPANY
NEW YORK BRANCH
1061 BROADWAY
New York, N.Y., Sept. 11 1918.
Claims of any nature regarding this invoice must be made within Five Days

FACTORY & MAIN OFFICE
PIKE, MISS.,
U. S. A.

Sold To F. L. Yoelman
% J. C. Batik & Co.
New York, N.Y.

Terms: Net.
Strictly Net. Cash.
Shipped Via ____ Your Order No. ____ Our Order No. ____ Invoice No. 16073

1-M/6-55-625-Left Main Shaft 6 30 6 30

Shipped to
G. F. Feltson,
Southshore, Conn.

ORIGINAL

Write to us for a Hammermill Portfolio, containing office forms of particular interest to you, printed on Hammermill Bond. Thirty portfolios—your letterhead tells us which one to send you. Full set to printers.

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

world we now mean to place upon the throne which others tried to usurp."

December 30.—To five thousand workmen at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, President Wilson announces: "If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at the right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest in it, because she will join no combination of power that is not a combination of us all."

Premier Clemenceau in the course of a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies indicates his adherence to the "old system of alliances called the balance of power," and adds, speaking of President Wilson, "I should not be telling the truth if I said I had always been in agreement with him on all points." The Deputies give him a vote of confidence by 380 to 134.

Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, in a statement to the press, says that rumors that notable differences existed between the Allies on the conception of peace are without basis and fact. "The world must be constituted on a new basis," declared the Foreign Minister. "The basic points you know. President Wilson has exprest them; we have adhered to them."

CENTRAL POWERS

December 24.—The German Foreign Office and the Chancellery adjoining, the present seat of the German Government, was blockaded for an hour by mutinous sailors, says a dispatch from Berlin. Casualties are reported as the result of fighting between sailors and republican troops on Unter den Linden.

The Socialist *Vorwärts*, of Berlin, predicts that the entire industrial activity of Saxony will be crippled within fourteen days unless more coal is assured. In November the coal shortage in Saxony amounted to 30,000 tons and the December supply, it is said, will show a greater decrease. The present Silesian output is half the normal yield, says the Berlin *Tageblatt*, and the Rhenish-Westphalian coal-fields are also partly paralyzed by strikes.

December 25.—German Liberals, assembled at Coblenz to adopt a platform, express their desire to avoid the rule of either reactionaries or the Socialists, and set forth principles for a republic, to include German-Austria.

Count Karolyi, the Hungarian leader, in addressing the People's Assembly at Budapest, charges that the Allies are not carrying out their part of the armistice agreement in the matter of food-supply. He said it was impossible to maintain order while the food-necessities of the country remained unsatisfied.

December 26.—The Munich *Post* charges that German war-profiteers have resorted to airplanes to get their booty out of the country. According to the newspaper, several airplanes have taken securities of enormous value from Frankfort to Switzerland.

Spartacus forces, under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, seize the Prussian War Ministry and the editorial rooms and publishing plant of the Socialist *Vorwärts*, according to advices from Berlin. One hundred are reported slain in fierce fighting between Republican Guards and sailors.

December 27.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has been summoned to meet with a view to reconstruction, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

Germany has been served with an ultimatum by the Polish Government, according to Warsaw advices, demanding the right of passage of Polish troops over German-held railways to Vilna, which city is threatened by the Bolsheviki. The Poles have requested the aid of the French commander at Budapest, urging a joint expedition to save Vilna from the "Reds."

Mannheim, Germany, has been occupied by order of Marshal Foch, according to advices from Zurich, in order to watch the prison-camp where ten thousand Allied prisoners await liberation. This step was taken, according to Swiss newspaper reports, because of the bad treatment of Allied prisoners, several of whom were murdered.

Mr. Hoover refuses to negotiate with Baron von de Lancken and Dr. Rieth, appointed by the German Government to take up the matter of food-supply. Both of the Germans were prominent in the administration of Belgium.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* charges that the German Legation in Switzerland has more than 1,000 persons in its service, most of them employed at considerable salaries in the propaganda department for enlightening the neutral public.

December 28.—Regulations governing more than a million Germans, now under American control in and about Coblenz, go into effect. American rules include registration of all civilians and prohibition of the sale of drinks after seven o'clock in the evening.

December 29.—Foreign Minister Haase, Minister of Social Policy Barth, and Demobilization Minister Dittman, all Independents, retire from the German Cabinet after the Central Council, composed of twenty-seven Majority Socialists appointed by the recent National Council, had decided against the Independents on a majority of the questions the Independents had submitted for consideration.

The Sailors' Council of the German Admiralty and the Marine General Staff, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam, have issued a declaration that they will be faithful to the Government in view of the difficult times Germany is experiencing.

Advices from Zurich say that serious encounters have taken place in Hamburg, Lübeck, Kiel, and Danzig, where revolutionary sailors are masters of the situation. The Cologne *Gazette*, says a Basel report, announces that arms have been distributed at Bremen to the followers of the Radical and Socialist parties.

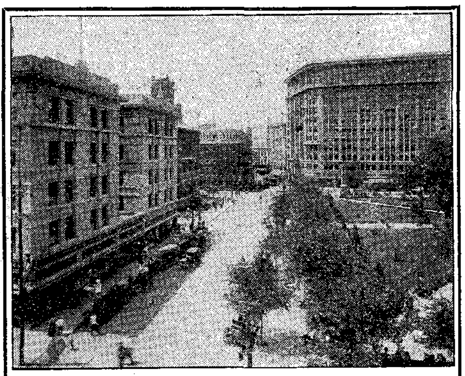
Firing by German officers on an Allied automobile bearing an American flag was the cause of street fighting in Posen on December 27, says a dispatch to Copenhagen. About 138 persons, including a number of women and children, were killed in the fighting between Poles and Germans.

December 30.—Premier Ebert announces, after the joint meeting of the People's Commission and the Central Council, that any crime against the public peace will henceforth be put down by force, according to the letter of the law.

The German Army command, says a dispatch from Berlin, has informed the commanders on the Eastern Front that there is a most strict prohibition against giving up arms and war-materials by the Germans to the Bolsheviki.

Geneva reports that the German Ex-Crown Prince's eldest son, to-day legally King of Prussia, is hidden by German monarchists to be produced at an opportune moment when all the supporters of the monarchy will rally around him.

Steadily increasing unemployment in Coblenz and other towns in the area occupied by American troops is causing much anxiety, says a report from the front.

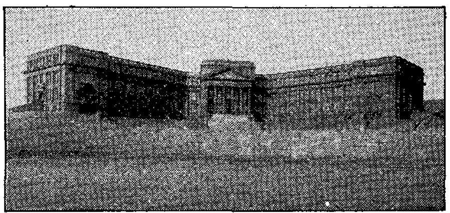


Heart of El Paso

El Paso, Texas

Ideal Winter Climate
Lack of Humidity
Elevation 3767 Feet
Successfully conducted Sanatoria
A Refuge for Flu Sufferers
A Modern City
Choice of Good Hotels
Modern Apartment Houses
Every Educational Advantage
Business and Social Clubs
Country Club and Golf Links
Mountain Climbing

Limited Trains from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans

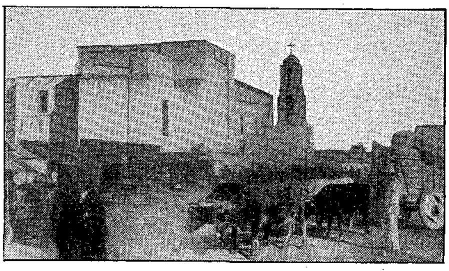


El Paso High School

An Average Year in El Paso

Month	Temperature Max.	Min.	Mean	Rainfall Inches	Clear Days
Jan.	61.4	35.4	48.4	0.03	29
Feb.	61.5	36.5	49.0	0.53	29
March	66.7	39.5	53.1	0.10	27
April	77.6	50.5	64.0	0.47	30
May	83.8	58.7	71.2	1.23	26
June	89.4	64.3	76.8	0.91	29
July	94.0	69.0	76.8	1.13	29
August	90.1	67.0	78.6	0.54	30
Sept.	80.8	57.7	69.2	0.60	26
October	76.6	50.6	63.6	Trace	28
Nov.	66.1	43.6	54.8	0.97	26
Dec.	52.0	31.6	41.8	0.76	27

Interesting Old Mexico Just Across the Rio Grande



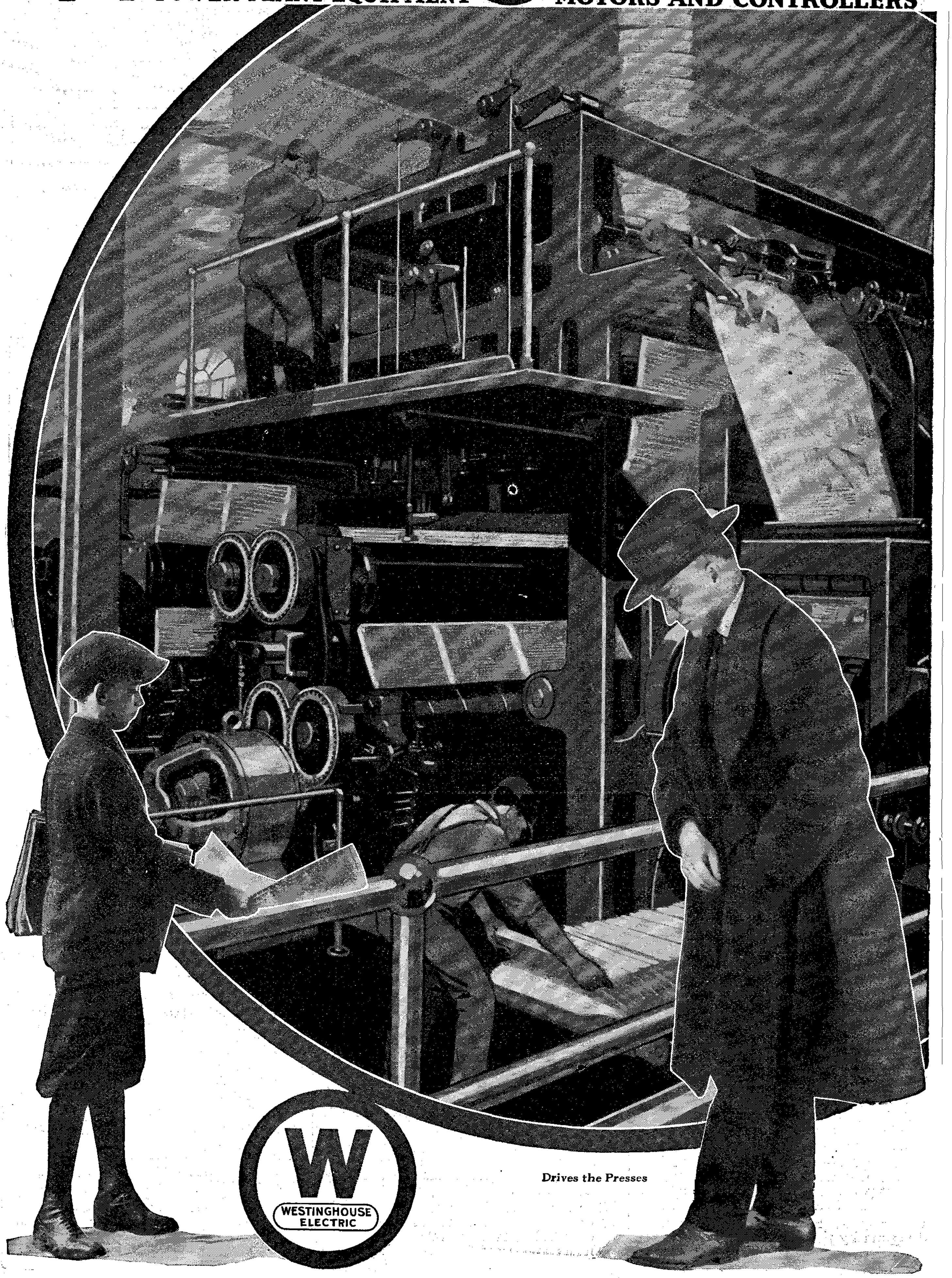
Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe
Juarez, Mexico

For detailed information address

El Paso Chamber of Commerce

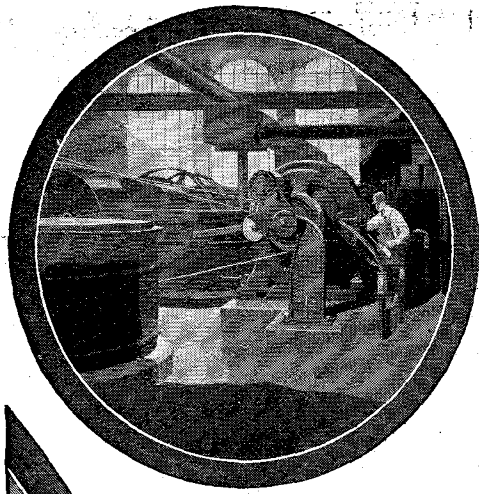
Westinghouse

POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT **MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS**

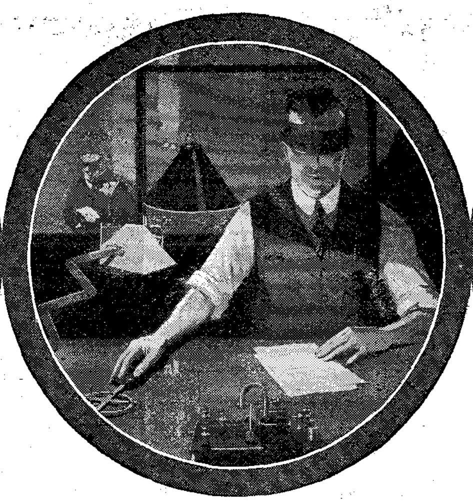


Drives the Presses

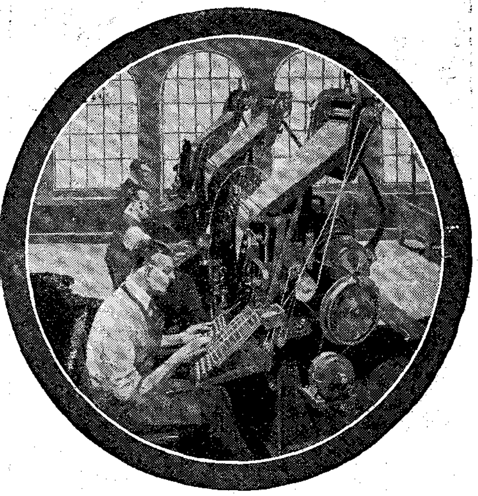
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC



Electricity Makes Paper



Flashes News



Sets Type

Power of the Press

"Paper, Mister? Extra!"

Shrill, penetrating—sounding above clatter of truck and rumble of trolley, the newsboy cries his wares.

To him "papers" means nothing more than pennies.

To you, perhaps, "the paper" is only another edition of the "News," "Tribune" or "Times."

Yet the processes that made those papers possible are as complicated and varied as those that produce an automobile, locomotive, airplane, or any modern mechanical product so closely associated with machinery.

Paper and ink are both products that require power. The headlines the boy calls out—the pictures he displays to catch your eye, are produced, transported or made practical by some form or application of electricity.

Largely because of Electricity, you who stop to buy can touch here the pulse of the world.

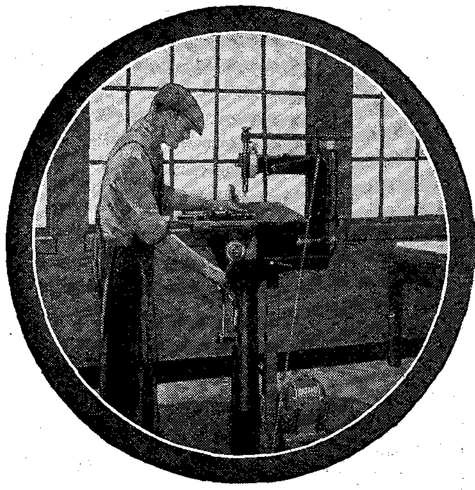
Year in—year out, the spruce trees of the northern woods are transformed into print paper ready to carry its announcement of world triumphs and world disasters. In producing this paper electric motors play a giant's part, beating the pulp, mixing it, forming the shapeless mass into a sheet of even thickness.

Night and day, skilled operators wait with hand on key ready to release the electric impulses that determine the headlines of tomorrow.

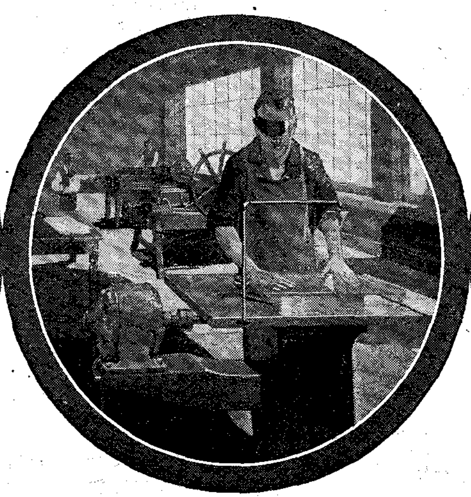
In the printing plant of the city paper, electricity has made itself indispensable, in operating the linotype machine, in producing light for photography and production of halftone plates. Finally it turns the presses from which the printed paper comes.

Thus has a single universal power been able to serve an entire industry in many capacities. Westinghouse has aided greatly in bringing this about, and has studied the power requirements of paper mill and printing plant, of this press and that one, of one typesetting machine and another, and of all the minor power requirements, so that for each job there might always be the right motor. So varied and well chosen is the line of Westinghouse types and sizes, that the right motor can always be had for each job, however unusual it may seem.

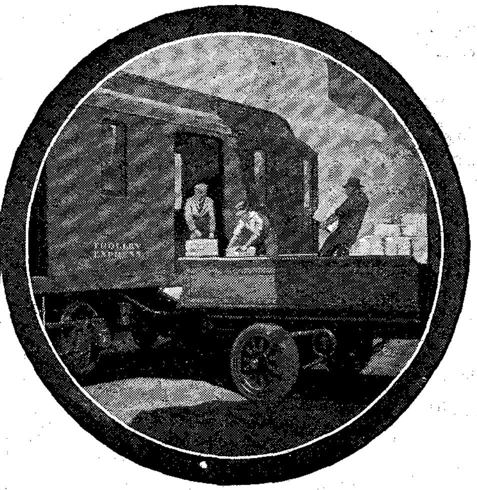
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



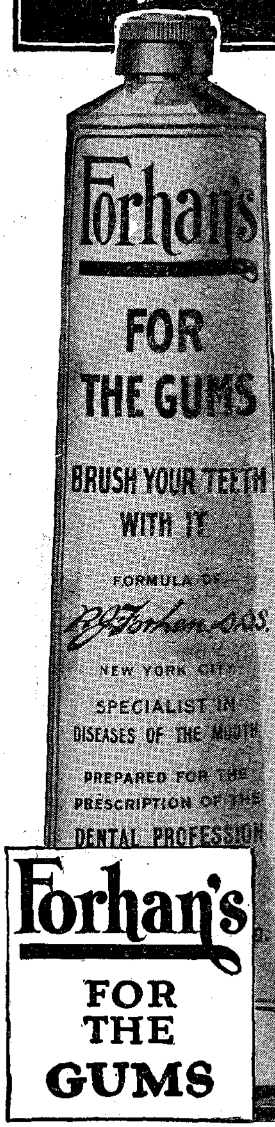
Produces Pictures



Helps the Electrotyper



—and Finally Distributes the Finished Newspaper.



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
NEW YORK CITY
SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

Inflamed gums—a cause of loose teeth

PYORRHEA is undoubtedly a vital danger to both gums and teeth. Tender gums indicate it, and with it come loosening teeth. Imperceptibly at first, the gums recede from the normal gum line. They inflame. They present many tiny openings for millions of bacteria to attack the unenameled tooth base. Tooth-base decay quickly follows. Even if the cavity be filled and the tooth saved, the gums continue to recede. Remember, too, that inflamed and bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Against this Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) ordinary tooth-pastes are powerless. Yet Pyorrhea attacks four out of five people who are over forty, and many under this age. But Forhan's—if used in time and used consistently—positively prevents Pyorrhea. It is a scientific tooth cleanser as well. Brush your teeth with it. See how promptly bleeding or gum tenderness ceases and how your teeth are kept white, clean and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

FORHAN CO.
200 6th Ave., N.Y.

SĀVŌ AIR MOISTENER

FILL WITH WATER, HANG ON BACK OF ANY RADIATOR OUT OF SIGHT. ALSO MADE FOR HOT AIR REGISTER.

Converts dry indoor air into a moist, wholesome, healthful atmosphere. Saves *Health, Furniture, Pianos* and *25% of your Coal Bills.*

Write for FREE Booklet

SĀVŌ Manufacturing Co.
Dept. L, 39 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHITING-ADAMS
BRUSHES

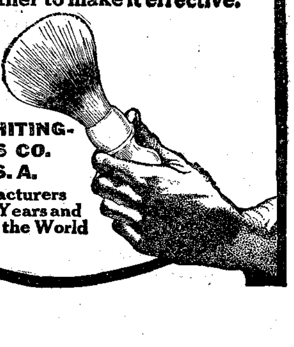
TRADE VULCAN MARK
RUBBER CEMENTED
Shaving Brushes

are guaranteed not to shed bristles or hair nor to fail in any respect. Having one, insures its owner against all brush troubles.

These brushes have ends as soft as the finest velvet, and the mass of hair has stiffness and elasticity to rub in the lather to make it effective.

Send for Illustrated Literature

JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO.
Boston, U. S. A.
Brush Manufacturers for Over 108 Years and the Largest in the World



Herr Nostke, Governor of Kiel; Herr Loebe, editor of the Breslau *Volkswacht*, and Herr Wissel, a member of the Reichstag, have been appointed Cabinet members to replace the three Independent Socialists recently resigned. Philipp Scheidemann succeeds Haase as Foreign Minister.

RUSSIA

December 24.—Russia herself, and not the Allies, must bring order out of the chaos of the former empire, according to the decision of conferences between the Allies and representatives of the more conservative Russian parties, recently held in Paris. The Entente governments, press accounts say, are completely in accord in the decision to refuse to undertake any large military expedition into Russia.

Two million Russian prisoners returning to their homes are being picked up by the Bolsheviki for the formation of their new army. The Red forces are reported from Stockholm to be making progress in their penetration of Esthonian territory.

December 25.—Russian statesmen in Paris, headed by Prince Lvoff, Prime Minister in the early days of the revolution, ask for 150,000 Allied troops, which, they say, would be sufficient to "save the country." These Russians are basing their hopes on Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine.

According to a Vladivostok dispatch, General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader who refused to recognize Admiral Kolchak, has agreed to recognize the Admiral in return for certain personal concessions.

Unless the Czecho-Slovak forces on the Ural front in Russia are soon reenforced their situation will become desperate, in the opinion of the Czecho-Slovak Information Bureau, as quoted in a dispatch from Washington.

December 26.—Advices to the Russian Embassy at Washington report an unsuccessful armed uprising of Bolshevik elements on the night of December 22 at Omsk, the seat of the All-Russian Government headed by Admiral Kolchak. The Government suppress the outbreak and twelve men were arrested and shot following trial by court martial.

December 27.—Paris reports that intervention in Russia on a small scale has been determined upon by the Allies. This will include an Allied expedition to reenforce the expedition already in southern Russia.

Siberian troops captured the city of Perm on December 24, according to a report received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the All-Russian Government and published by the Russian Embassy at Washington. More than 8,000 Bolsheviki were taken during the day's fighting, the message said, and a great quantity of guns and munitions were captured.

The Allied governments since Christmas have again been approached by the Bolshevik Government regarding terms for peace, says a London dispatch. The proposals have not been answered "since they emanate from a Government that has not been recognized."

The British war-ship *Calypso* captures two Bolshevik destroyers, one of which was engaged in bombing light-houses in the vicinity of Revel in the eastern Baltic, according to an official report from the London Admiralty.

December 28.—Warsaw reports that the Polish Government has established a thin military front, extending from Lapy in the north southward to Litry and beyond Lemberg, in order to hold back the advancing Bolshevik forces. Thousands of refugees continue to arrive in Poland from Moscow and other points in central Russia and the Ukraine.

Northern Ukraine bands are now threatening Kovel after having taken Lutsk and Rovno, say advices from Warsaw. In Berbyczov, Ukrainians shot eighteen officers and eighty-six other prisoners and threw their bodies into the river. The Red forces are estimated roughly at 30,000.

December 29.—Vilna has been taken by Bolshevik forces, according to a Copenhagen dispatch quoting a Petrograd report. Vladivostok reports that Bolshevik forces are displaying activity on the Trans-Siberian Railway, apparently with the object of overthrowing Admiral Kolchak, the dictator at Omsk.

Protesting against the retention in northern Russia, in the face of overwhelming odds, of the 339th Regiment of infantry (Michigan men), hundreds of telegrams have been sent to Michigan members of Congress, say advices from Detroit, and meetings of protest are planned.

December 30.—The policy of keeping American soldiers in Russia is criticized in the Senate by Senator Townsend, of Michigan, who asserts that many wounded soldiers are dying because of privations and that they "fight on empty stomachs and sleep in swamps and on snow." Governor Sleeper of Michigan telegraphs Michigan members of Congress: "We feel that the Government ought to take measures at once to see that these men are provided with supplies, and that their friends may be assured that they are provided with sufficient forces to meet the enemy."

FOREIGN

December 24.—Coblenz-on-the-Rhine reports that fourteen car-loads of Christmas presents from the United States have arrived for distribution along the American line.

December 25.—The Germans have returned stocks taken from the banks in northern France amounting approximately to 6,000,000,000 francs, reports Paris.

The percentage of sickness among the occupying American troops in the vicinity of Coblenz, according to the estimate of Third Army medical officers, amounts to little more than half the normal peace-time average.

December 26.—Telephonic communication between Danzig, occupied last week by Polish forces from France, and Berlin has been interrupted since December 23, says a Berlin dispatch.

The Belgian Cabinet, reports an official dispatch from Brussels, sitting under the Presidency of the King, has adopted a scheme of electoral reform intended to establish universal suffrage for the next elections.

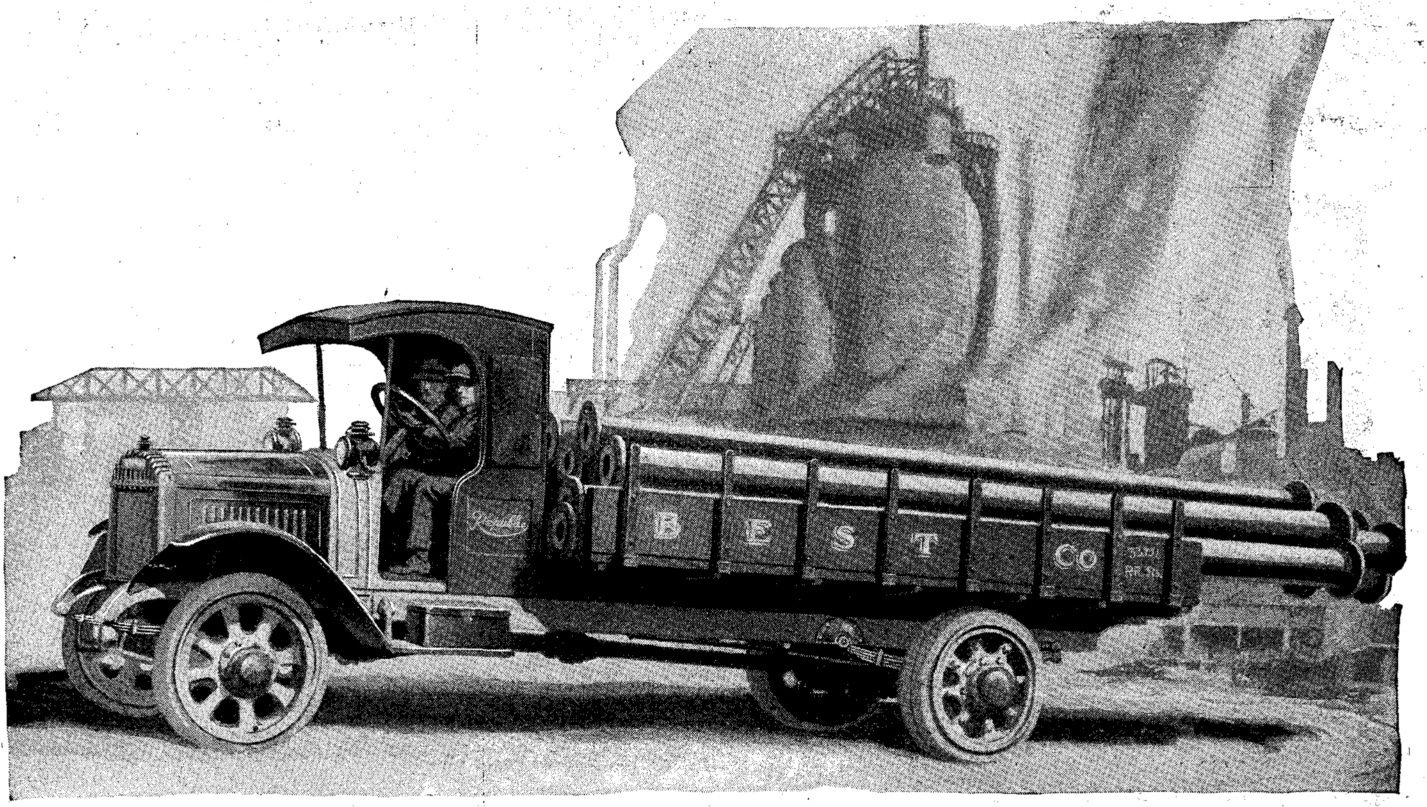
According to an announcement made in the French Chamber of Deputies by the French Under-Secretary of State, France's losses in officers and men killed up to November 1 of the present year aggregate 1,071,300. The number of dead, prisoners, and men missing was given as 42,600 officers and 1,789,000 men.

Captain Hobart A. H. Baker, famous Princeton athlete, is killed as the result of an airplane accident in France.

December 27.—British general elections give Lloyd George a majority of 237 or 329, counting 46 Unionists. Seventy-two Sinn-Feiners, none of whom are expected to take their seats, were returned from Ireland.

With the issuance of official figures of the French losses in the war, a London dispatch computes the total number of dead in the war at 5,936,504.

December 28.—The total French war-bill, according to figures brought in the



Reproduced from an actual photograph of a Republic 3½-ton truck

What PITTSBURGH Thinks of Republic Trucks

SOME PITTSBURGH USERS OF REPUBLIC TRUCKS

Riter-Conley Mfg. Co.
Carnegie Steel Co.
Dauler, Close Furniture Co.
Equitable Gas Co.
H. C. Frick Coke Co.
Blanck's Transfer Co.
Gerstner Boiler Works
Pennsylvania Hide & Leather Co.
Hope Natural Gas Co.
Pittsburgh Foundry & Mch. Co.
Keystone Bronze Co.
Armour & Co.
Liberty Refining Co.
Beaver Refining Co.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.
May Lumber Co.
Baker Office Furniture Co.
Am. Fdry. & Construction Co.
Meadow Lands Coal Co.
Ziegler Lumber Co.
Geo. R. McAbee Pdr. & Oil Co.
Consolidated Ice Co.
W. E. Osborn Co.
P. & A. Telephone Co.
Homestead Steel Works
Best Company
People's Natural Gas Co.
Keller Piano Co.
Petroleum Products Co.
Consolidated Coke Co.
Marshall Bros. Elevator Co.
Columbia Steel & Shafting Co
Pittsburgh Coal Co.
Follansbee Bros. Co.
Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.
Equitable Coke Co.
Famous Biscuit Co.
Enterprise Stamping Co.
Pittsburgh Leather & Glue Co
Duquesne Packing Co.
Pittsburgh Melting Co.
Railway & Industrial Eng. Co.
Kelly & Jones Co.
Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Western Electric Co.
Bituminous Coal Corporation
Aluminum Co. of America
The Fairbanks Co.
Pittsburgh Bureau of Engineering
Copeland Coal Co.

In Pittsburgh, with its hills and heavy hauling, where power and stamina are absolutely essential; half of *all* the motor trucks in use are Republics.

"We found Republic Trucks so satisfactory in spite of overloading and strenuous overtime service that we have just purchased another Republic," say Best Company, manufacturers of pipes, valves, etc.

"Because of the demonstrated efficiency of the first Republic we purchased, we are now using a fleet including 1½, 2, 3½ and 5 ton, all Republics," say W. E. Osborn Co., large wholesale produce dealers.

"In spite of the severity of service in the oil and gas fields and over difficult country roads our Republic Trucks have been absolutely trouble-proof," say People's Natural Gas Company.

"Even the additional abuse of war-time driving has had no apparent effect on the Republic Trucks which we have had in operation for three years. They continue to give the most satisfactory service," say Ziegler Lumber Company.

Other examples of Republic quality and dependable service could be given without limit.

Each of the owners listed in this advertisement and hundreds of others have learned the efficiency and economy of hauling with Republic Trucks. That is why there are as many Republic Trucks in operation in Pittsburgh as there are of all other makes combined.

In every city, in town and country—wherever motor trucks are used—Republic Trucks will be found, in constantly increasing numbers, performing hauling tasks of the most exacting kind.

Republic Trucks are designed and produced by specialists who know the severest conditions met by trucks in any kind of hauling anywhere and provide ample strength and power to meet them.

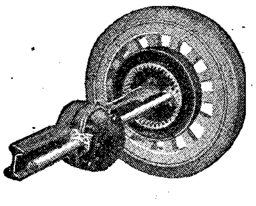
More than 1300 Republic Service Stations, distributed all over the United States, insure prompt, reliable service to Republic Truck users everywhere.

There's a Republic Truck to exactly fit the needs of *your* business. See the Republic dealer and let him help you select the model which will best meet your requirements.

REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK CO., INC.
Alma, Michigan

Republic Special, with body	*$1295*	*Model 12—2 Ton, chassis*	*$2275*
Model 10—1 Ton, with Express body	*1535*	*Model T—3½ Ton, chassis*	*3450*
Model 11—1½ Ton, chassis	*1885*	*Model V—5 Ton, chassis*	*4750*

All prices F. O. B. Alma, Michigan



The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive, used in all Republic Trucks, delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much. The entire load is carried on a separate I-beam axle. The driving mechanism has nothing to do but *drive* the truck.

REPUBLIC

Internal Gear Drive

MOTOR TRUCKS

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

LITTLE WOMEN
See Them Come to Life!

THE four most famous sisters in all fiction. Jo—the clever, impetuous, generous Jo. Quiet, practical Meg. Darling Amy, and the gentle, adored invalid of the family, Beth. See them all! Their brave struggles. Their interesting love affairs. In real life. At your local motion picture theatre.

WILLIAM A. BRADY *Presents*
Louisa M. Alcott's Famous Story
"LITTLE WOMEN"
A Paramount-Artcraft Special

Photographed by Rene Guissart
Scenario by Anne Maxwell *Technical Director, George Kelson*
Directed by Harley Knoles

The most popular young people's story ever written. 2,600,000 copies of it sold. No telling how many millions have read it. Or how often!

Everything exciting in the book takes place in the picture, but there it is far more exciting because the characters are laughing and living right before your eyes.

Tell the folks about this picture right away. They know the book—and you may be sure they will want to see the picture with you.

It's coming to YOUR local theatre. *Ask the manager when!*

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION
ADOLPH ZUKOR *Pres.* JESSE L. LASKY *Vice Pres.* CECIL B. DE MILLE *Director General*
NEW YORK

64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at low prices. *America's greatest poultry farm.* 26th year. Valuable new 112 page book and catalog free. **R.F. NEUBERT Co., Box 847 Mankato, Minn**

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN
A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 130-page catalog **FREE** of beautiful flowers, shrubs and ornamental plants. Will help beautify your home. Write today.
IOWA SEED CO., Dept 44 **Des Moines, Iowa**

62 BREEDS Most Profitable Pure-Bred Chickens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys. Hardy fowls, eggs, and Incubators at lowest prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm. Write for valuable Poultry Book FREE. **F.A. NEUBERT, Box 398 Mankato, Minn.**

DINGEE ROSES
Sturdy as Oaks
Dingee roses are always grown on their own roots—and are absolutely *the best* for the amateur planter. Send today for our **"New Guide to Rose Culture" for 1919**—it's free. It isn't a catalog—it's a practical work on rose growing. Profusely illustrated. Offers 500 varieties Roses, other plants, bulbs and seeds, and tells how to grow them. Safe delivery guaranteed. Est. 1850. 70 greenhouses.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Box 149 West Grove, Pa.

VICK'S Garden and Floral GUIDE
Now Ready For 70 years the leading authority on Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. Better than ever. *Send for free copy today.* **For 1919**
JAMES VICK'S SONS Rochester, N. Y.
12 Stone Street The Flower City

Make Your Garden Produce
more vegetables for immediate and future use, more fruits for table and preserving, more flowers for brightness and joy. To get the maximum returns for the minimum labor and expense this year, plant
Storrs & Harrison Seeds
Sixty-five years of continuous service to American gardeners; 1200 acres of nursery stock; thousands of pleased customers.
Our 1919 Catalogue
of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Shrubs, Trees, is ready. Write today. FREE.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Box 123, Painesville, Ohio

French Chamber of Deputies, is in the neighborhood of $50,000,000,000.

DOMESTIC

December 24.—The American Army now ranks third in the world in artillery, altho, with the exception of twenty-four 4.7's, no American-made guns ever reached the front in France, says a report from Coblenz.

Former members of the National Guard will be freed from both State and Federal service by their army discharges, says a dispatch from Washington.

A delegation of twenty-three persons present a petition with 15,000 signatures appealing to Secretary Baker for the release of some 300 men now serving sentences of ten to thirty years in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for refusing military service.

December 25.—Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, now in Europe, has completed his survey of the food needs of Europe, says a dispatch from Washington, and asks for 160,000 additional tons to carry supplies.

Chaplain Percy T. Edrop, commissioned to make an investigation regarding soldiers' complaints of the Y. M. C. A., finds that "in certain sectors the canteen charges were excessive," that "there was a lack of supplies for free distribution near a certain number of the firing-lines," that "there was an inadequate supply even for sale in the immediate vicinity of certain theaters of activity," that "there was a congestion of secretaries in the large cities, while there was a noticeable lack of workers at certain portions of the front," and "that there was an assumption on the part of certain of the secretaries that the life of the soldier was necessarily demoralizing, and these workers thus alienated the sympathies of the soldiers." Dr. John R. Mott, head of the International Y. M. C. A., says that all specific complaints will be investigated by the War Department, and asks for the fullest publicity.

December 26.—Ten dreadnoughts returning from duty overseas enter New York Harbor and are reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The United States is entering on an era of unprecedented prosperity and progress, according to a statement issued by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

December 27.—It is the expectation that all the soldiers now in camp in this country will be home by February 1, states an announcement by Secretary Baker as reported in a dispatch from Washington.

Members of the House Agricultural Committee say that they are convinced that the Government guaranty of $2.26 for wheat will make necessary a government fund of not less than $1,000,000,000 to buy the wheat produced in 1919.

December 28.—General March, Chief of Staff, announces from Washington that the number of men slated for discharge at home and abroad, in the near future, exceeds 1,100,000. This figure includes approximately 600,000 who have already been discharged. Fourteen battle-ships and ten cruisers have been ordered to take part in bringing American troops home from France.

December 29.—A petition containing the names of men and women prominent in professional and business life, and in the organized activities of New York, is presented to Mayor Hylan, of New York City, protesting against the continuance of William R. Hearst as chairman of the Sub-Committee on Military Affairs, of the committee

The Hudson Super-Six

$2,200

Choose Your Car—Normal Production Can Not be Restored Before Next June

There are so few Hudsons of any model to be had just now and it will be so long before full factory production is attained that buyers will do well to select their car without delay.

Super-Six production was to have ceased January 1st.

Dealers, in anticipation of the months that new cars would not be available, had taken all we could produce. But the demand for the Super-Six made it impossible for them to accumulate stocks. Deliveries of Hudsons every month since the Super-Six was introduced have practically equalled the output. More than 100,000 Hudsons are already in service.

Had Planned to Sell Used Hudsons

To provide stocks for the future, dealers bought used Hudsons, paying cash for them, so they would have cars to sell during the time when new cars could not be obtained. But even then they were unable to accumulate stocks of used Hudsons.

Thus is again shown the popularity of the Super-Six. Its white triangle has become the symbol of super-quality and super-performance throughout the world.

Hudson production will be resumed as rapidly as possible. But it will be months before we can meet the usual demand. An interruption of at least three months in the output of open models is inevitable.

Everyone knows the completeness of the Hudson Super-Six line. There were nine different types. Recently we added the Coupe, a beautiful four-passenger model, and a new series of the Touring Limousine.

They Are Pattern Cars

Every Hudson model has been admired, envied and copied by other makers. But under our plan there is constant development and so any Super-Six you get today is months ahead of similar types of other makes.

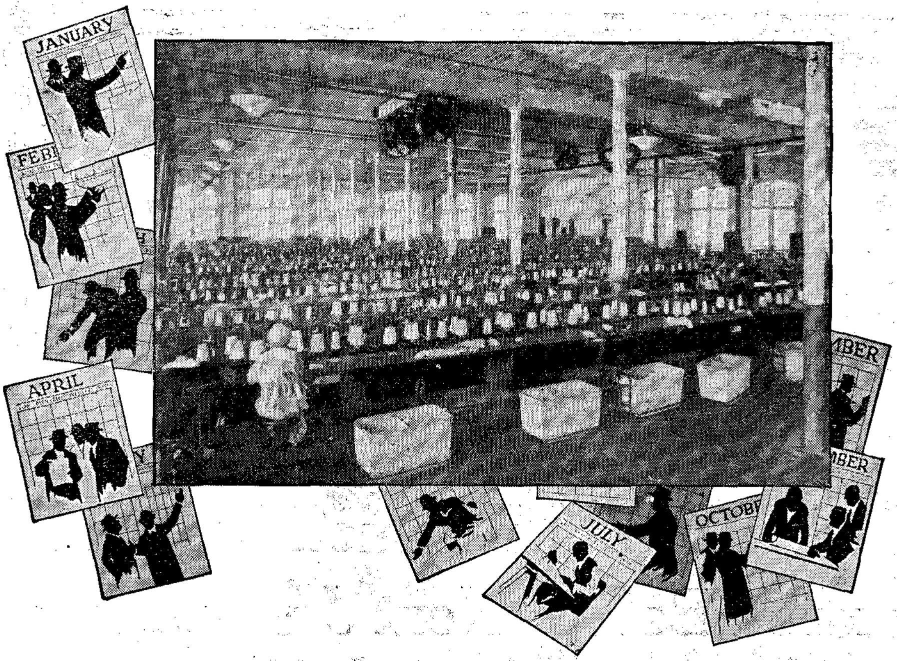
You can probably get a Hudson Super-Six today—perhaps the very model you prefer. In view of the situation, don't you think it best to see what models your Hudson dealer can supply? There is no certainty as to what you can get next spring.

Need you be reminded of Super-Six value? It is the recognized standard of motordom. For three years its leadership has been undisputed. Today it carries the added endorsement of thousands who have learned to know its absolute reliability through all the months when automobile service attention was so hard to obtain.

Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

Look for the White Triangle on the Radiator

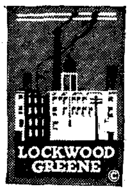


Serving The Ipswich Mills

The Ipswich Mills retain Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers, to render them a constant engineering service.

Whether for new construction at one of their five large knit goods plants, or for rearrangement of power, processes or lighting, or for the setting of valuations, or for any other matters in which engineering plays a part, the Ipswich Mills call upon us for advice or supervision of the work. Thus they avoid the expense of maintaining a costly engineering department, and gain the abilities of a large engineering organization.

This is but a glimpse of the service which we are fitted to render—fitted by sixty-eight years of experience in planning and supervising the construction of thousands of plants. We have gained a broad knowledge, not only of technical, but also commercial, financial and business conditions and how to meet them in any industry. "The Successful Knit Goods Plant," a new book describing a number of plants we have engineered, will be of interest and value to the head of every knit goods manufacturing concern. It will be sent you at your request.



"BUILDING with FORESIGHT"

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO.
ENGINEERS
BOSTON, 60 FEDERAL STREET - CHICAGO, 38 S. DEARBORN STREET
ATLANTA, HEALEY BUILDING - - NEW YORK, 101 PARK AVENUE
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

Waxed Typewriter Ribbons

Are superior and distinctive; wear longer, will not fill the type or dry out. You save by buying direct. Price, 3 for $1.50 or 12 for $5, prepaid. Guaranteed to please or money back. Send *54c stamps or coin* for sample ribbon and interesting booklet—"Better Typewriter Results." State name and model number of your typewriter. Address

Department 92, THE RIBBON WORKS, Galveston, Texas

Health—Looks Comfort

Wear this scientifically constructed health belt, endorsed by physicians and surgeons. A light but durable support for the abdomen which greatly relieves the strain on the abdominal muscles.

THE "WONDER" HEALTH BELT

WITH

WITHOUT

Releases the tension on the internal ligaments and causes the internal organs to resume their proper positions and perform their functions in a normal, healthful way. Easy to adjust — a great comfort to the wearer. For men, women and children.

Send for the belt on FIVE days' FREE TRIAL. If satisfactory, send us $2.50. If not, return belt. Give normal waist measure when ordering.

The Weil Health Belt Co. 113 Hill St. New Haven, Conn.

DRUGGISTS: Write for proposition and full particulars.

SAVE! Speak QUICK

'WAY UNDER MANUFACTURER'S PRICE!

Genuine, visible writing Underwoods—rebuilt in our factory, with Back Spacer, Tabulator, Lateral Guide, Stencil Attachment, 2-color Ribbon, Waterproof Cover and Special Touch Typewriting Guide Book sent on *10 Days' Free Trial.* Write.

Over 100,000 Underwoods Sold to U. S. Govt.

That makes rebuilt Underwoods scarce. So—*speak quick* for yours. Guaranteed for 5 years. You can *rent*, buy on easy terms, secure cash discount or easily *earn* one through *agency* plan; no canvassing. Ask for Offer No. 58

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM
34-36 Lake St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

appointed by the Mayor to welcom returning soldiers of the America Expeditionary Forces. The petitio recites that Mr. Hearst "is not a repr sentative citizen; his loyalty has bee very seriously questioned; . . . and w consider it an insult to our soldie that a man who uses the American fla to sell his newspapers should continu to act as a member of this committee

December 30.—Secretary Daniels, test fying before the House Naval Affai Committee, advocates a navy as large a Great Britain's in case the Peac Conference does not declare for th limitation of armaments.

Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Henry Va Dyke, and William Allen Butler, presi dent of the Lawyers' Club, add the names to the list of prominent citizen refusing to serve with William Randop Hearst as members of the Mayor' Official Committee to welcome th home-coming sailors and soldiers.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, Chai man of the Military Affairs Committe attacks the War Department, allegin inadequate measures for caring for re turning wounded, and the Department' failure to pay soldiers promptly, and als to let the country know demobilizatio plans. Secretary of War Baker, reply ing, expresses surprize at the hospita charges, but admits delay in paying sol diers. He cabled to the embarkation po at Brest recently, he said, urging tha every effort be made to expedit payments.

Militarism Reborn

When she knew him
For the few short weeks
Before he Went Across,
His face was so brown
And his eyes were so bright,
And he was so straight,
And muscular,
And his uniform was so perfect,
With its little gold bars on the shoulders
And the heavily embroidered wings ove
the heart,
And the shiny puttees—
He was so much the Man
And the Soldier
That she forgot that the War was going t
end some day
And she went and married him. . . .

And when the War was over,
He came back
And got out of the Army.

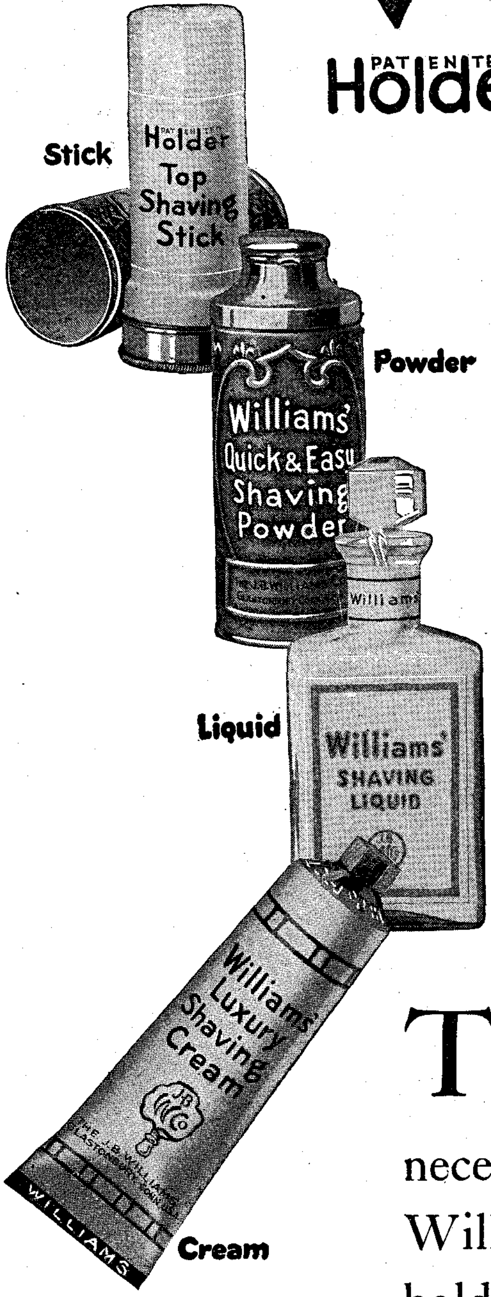
Whereupon it developed
That he had his hair cut round from choice
And that he liked silk shirts
With broad red and blue stripes
Or purple dots
The size of moth balls,
And that he wore yellow shoes
With bumpy toes,
And bright green hats,
And vivid suits,
And that he had a passion
For Pinochle and *Snappy Stories*
And cigars with bright bands
Which he never removed,
And that he had a happy way of making
himself
More comfortable than any one else
At social gatherings,
And that he said, "He don't" and "You
was"
And "athaletic." . . .

So now
She sits at home
In the house her father pays for,
While Charlie punishes an adding-machine,
And she prays fervently
For More Wars. . . .

—*Edward Hope, U. S. N. Air-Station,*
Pensacola, Fla.—New York Evening Sun.

Williams'

PATENTED Holder Top **Shaving Stick**


Stick
Holder Top Shaving Stick
Powder
Williams' Quick & Easy Shaving Powder
Liquid
Williams' Shaving Liquid
Cream
Williams' Luxury Shaving Cream
JB
The J. B. Williams Co. Glastonbury, Conn.
WILLIAMS

Williams Holder Top Shaving Stick
Holder Top Shaving Stick

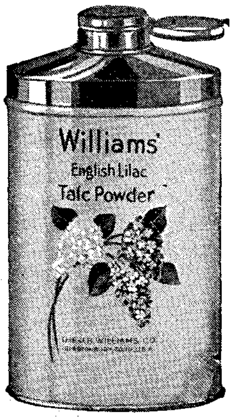
The Holder Top
stands squarely on the shelf—
a top for the box,
a holder for the fingers

THE only purpose of the Holder Top is to add convenience to a shaving necessity. Thousands of men would use Williams' Shaving Soap if they had to hold it with a forked stick. It's that kind of shaving soap. No amount of inconvenience in applying it would outweigh the comfort, economy and effectiveness of its softening, soothing, lasting lather. When you realize that Williams' Shaving Soap is *that* good, then you begin to appreciate what a real luxury Williams' Shaving Soap is when applied with the convenient metal Holder Top.

Send 20c. in stamps for trial sizes of the four forms shown here. Then decide which you prefer. Or send 6c. in stamps for any one.

The J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
***Dept. A,* Glastonbury, Conn.**

After the shave or the bath you will enjoy the comforting touch of Williams' Talc Powder. Send 4c. for a trial size of the perfume you prefer—Violet, Carnation, English Lilac or Rose.


Williams'
English Lilac
Talc Powder

Permanent Monthly Income of $25
may be had for
about $4,100
invested in 50 shares of
Cities Service Preferred Stock

Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its securities afford a maximum of stability.

Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements

Write for Circular LD-90

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street, New York

$100 Bonds

$100 Bonds are not "participation certificates"—not certificates representing the deposit of bonds.

They are the bonds themselves, the same bonds as the $1000 bonds except as to denomination.

Send for list of Baby Bond offerings

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
61 Broadway, N.Y.

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposits also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

7% City, 6%-Farm—First Mortgages. Our own money invested in all mortgages offered investors. Our farm mortgages are made only on Central Texas, black waxy, hog-wallow lands. Not more than 50% of value loaned—usually less. Twenty years in business. Write for booklet, "Safe Investments."

R. O. CULP & COMPANY, Mortgage Loans, TEMPLE, TEXAS

This Man Can Help You To Earn a Fine Income

HE has taught hundreds of others how to make big money—thousands of dollars a year—in a pleasant and dignified profession. Why not learn to

Be an Expert Court Reporter

and join this band of successful men and women. *You can do it.* All you need is application. ROBERT F. ROSE, America's leading shorthand exponent, will supply the rest. His system is the practical result of a lifetime of the most varied experience in reporting. He *knows* his subject and will make you an *expert*, qualified to fill the highest-salaried positions. Write to-day for the free booklet "*How to Become a Master of Shorthand.*" Quick results. Moderate charges. Easy payments.

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EQUALIZE your investments in Liberty Bonds and increase your income by purchasing bonds of greater interest return which are supported by the resources of our respective Allied Nations.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

LABOR CONDITIONS MUCH BETTER

THAT there has been a general decline in the demand for labor throughout the country, beginning in October and continuing into December, appears from tables prepared by the statistical section of the United States Employment Service which show requests for help from employers compared with registrations with the service. In some sections this decline began early in September; in others there was an increasing demand up to the middle of October, when a sharp decline set in. Connecticut showed the greatest demand among New England States. Early in September there were approximately twelve cases of help wanted for every man registered with the service. This excess kept up until the week of October 19, when there was so sharp a decline that the demand exceeded the supply by only four to one.

For the week ended November 30, requests were for 4.7 men to every one which could be supplied by the service. Later the supply about equaled the demand, with the exception in Stamford, where there was a slight surplus of labor. Massachusetts showed little fluctuation, with a slight shortage, particularly in Boston. In October the demands made by employers in Maine were about 15 to 1, but early in December demand and supply were equal. In New York the records of the Service showed that the demand in October exceeded the supply by about 2.3 to 1, but it steadily declined thereafter. Pennsylvania showed a steady decline in the excess of demand over supply, altho there was still a heavy shortage in large industrial centers, such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and the anthracite mining region. In Ohio the peak was reached during the week ended October 5, when there was a demand for 2.4 men for every one who could be supplied by the Service. This declined to 1.9 to 1 the last week in November. In *The Wall Street Journal*, where a summary of the Service report was recently printed, facts for other parts of the country were given as follows:

"For the week ended October 29, Maryland showed a shortage of about 2.6 to 1, which immediately declined to a surplus of registrations for jobs of 3.4 to 1 for the week ended November 2. On November 30 this surplus was reduced to 1.25 to 1. New Jersey reported an excess of demand over registration of about 13.5 to 1 on October 26, which declined to 8.17 to 1 for the week ended November 30. At the present time the registration about equals the demands.

"The Southern States show the greatest fluctuations. Florida ranges all the way from 1.3 registrations to 1 help wanted to a demand of 13.4 men to every one which could be supplied. This latter condition maintained on September 12. During the week ended October 5 the shortage declined to a slight surplus of labor, only to jump back again to a shortage of eleven jobs for every man for the week ended October 26. By November 30 this shortage was almost entirely wiped out.

"In September Georgia called for 18.5 men to every registration of the Service, which declined to 1.1 in October only to advance to 3.35 by November 30. The shortage in North Carolina declined from a ratio of 4.98 to 1 to a surplus of labor of 3.88 registrations to 1 of help wanted. South Carolina shows a sharp advance in shortage from early in September until late in October, and from then on a gradual decline to the last week in November, when the ratio of demand to registration was about 4.4 to 1. Virginia shows a marked fluctuation with a fairly heavy shortage the latter part of November. Tennessee shows a steady decline since September as do both Louisiana and Kentucky. West Virginia, however, shows a slight increase in labor shortage.

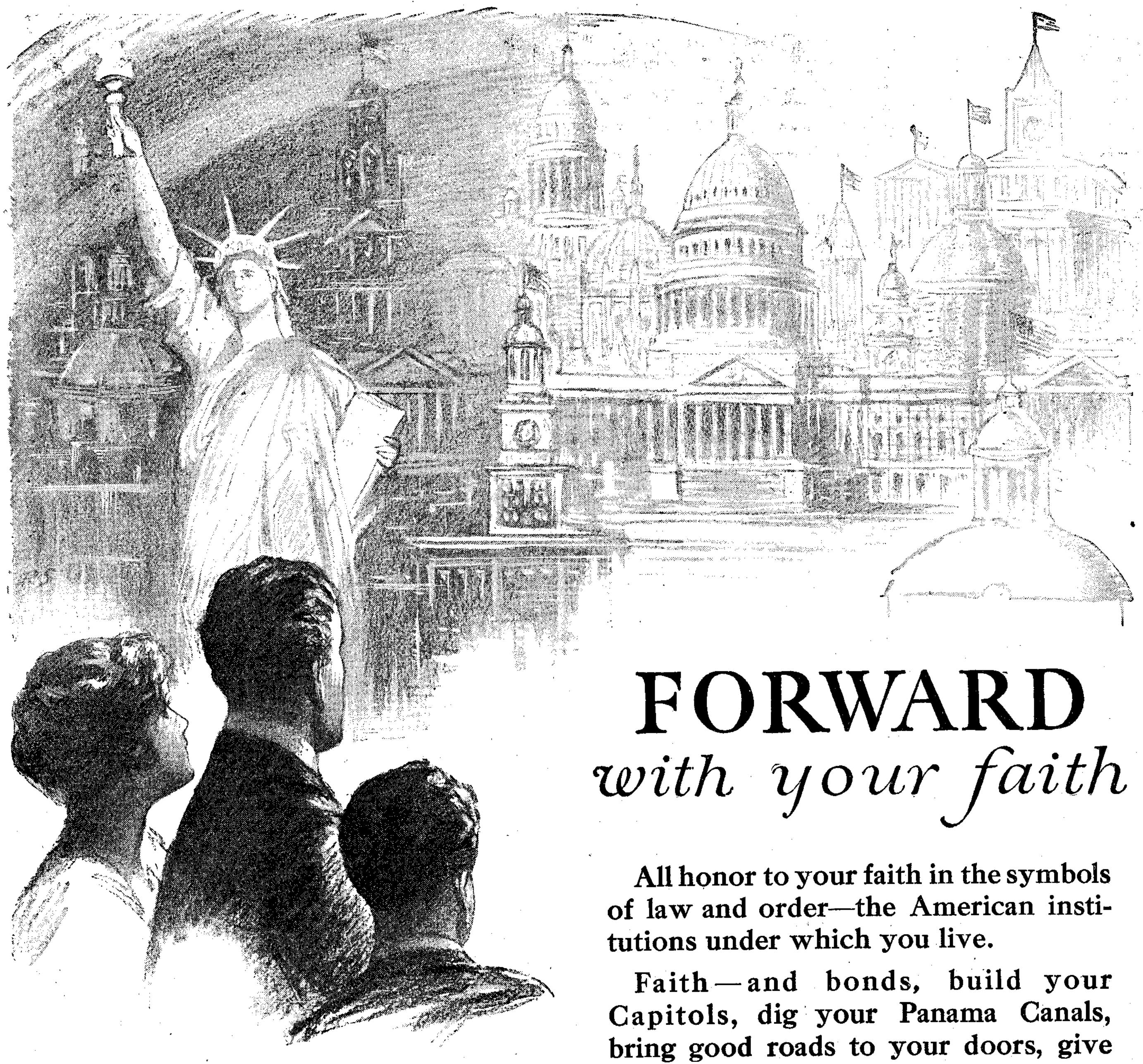
"In the Middle West the fluctuation i not nearly so great, altho in most of the States there is the same steady decline of shortages which existed in September. In Michigan there was a steady increase in shortage until the week ended October 5 when the demand exceeded the registration by 2.3 to 1. From then on there was a steady decline until the week ended November 30, when there was a surplus of labor of 1.3 to 1. For the week ended October 26, Illinois showed some excess in demand over registration, followed by a sharp deline to November 30. Indiana shows a slight but fairly steady shortage. Idaho, Iowa, and Montana all show a steady decline. Nevada reported a shortage of about 6 demands to 1 registration for the week ended October 12, which declined to 3.58 to 1 for the week ending November 30. New Mexico was fairly steady with a slight shortage. Nebraska reported demands exceeding registration by about 10 to 1 for the week of September 21, which declined to 1.29 demands to 1 registration

"On the Pacific coast: California reporte a steady decline up to November 30, when the supply about equaled the demand. Washington was fairly steady with a slight shortage, while Oregon declined from an excess of demand over registration of about 6 to 1 to an excess in demand of 1.24 to 1."

AS TO THE BUSINESS ERA AHEAD OF US

Mr. Vanderlip, the successful promoter of the War Savings Stamp campaign, who has recently returned to his position of president of the National City Bank, made an address a few weeks ago before the New York Credit Men's Association, in which, according to the New York *Tribune*, he "drew a picture of America after the great settlement as prosperous, vigorous, a serviceable friend of the whole world." With the use of proper intelligence, he said, the nation could pass through its transition to a peace basis without unemployment of labor, but prophesied that for a time there would be a general rise instead of fall in prices. Because of its cheerful tone, Mr. Vanderlip's impromptu speech, said *The Tribune*, "stood in sharp contrast to the earlier address of Joseph F. Johnson, dean of the School of Commerce of New York University, who foresaw serious social conditions during reconstruction.

"I would not," said the dean, "side with those pessimists who claim that the country can not get back to a peace basis until there has been a general liquidation and an utter collapse of prices. But I must admit that some kind of disaster and distress are in store for this country if its business and its financial and its political leaders do not use their brains and their nerve and their energy and their initiative in order that there may be uninterrupted employment of American labor, and hence a steady demand for the products of American factories. If we rush stupidly and blindly on, trusting in Providence or in the luck of America, and squander our



FORWARD
with your faith

All honor to your faith in the symbols of law and order—the American institutions under which you live.

Faith—and bonds, build your Capitols, dig your Panama Canals, bring good roads to your doors, give schools to your boys and girls, playgrounds to your children.

Your bond-buying habit vitally quickens the march of human progress.

Witness the greatest gain in human history, lately won through faith and high purpose, backed to a finish by your Liberty Bonds.

When you buy your Government, your State or your Municipal Bonds, you help lift your community to a higher, happier plane of living.

As a holder of such bonds, you enjoy an income from one of the safest-known forms of investment security. Forward, then, with your faith!

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

You will find a National City Company Correspondent Office in 32 of the leading cities of the country.

Each of these offices is equipped to render unusual service to investors generally, and to bond buyers in particular.

BONDS
SHORT TERM NOTES
ACCEPTANCES

The National City Company
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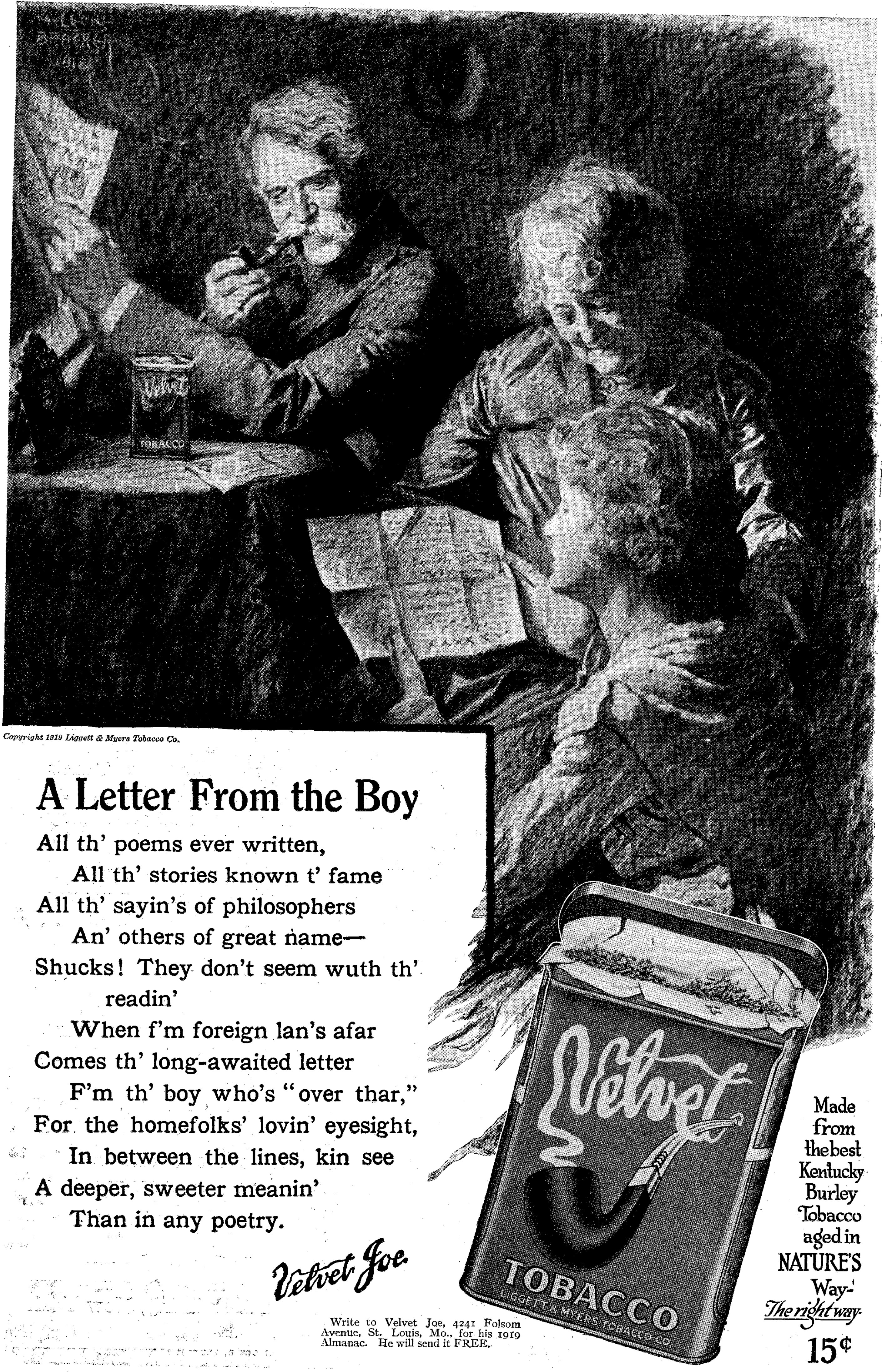

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A Letter From the Boy

All th' poems ever written,
All th' stories known t' fame
All th' sayin's of philosophers
An' others of great name—
Shucks! They don't seem wuth th' readin'
When f'm foreign lan's afar
Comes th' long-awaited letter
F'm th' boy who's "over thar,"
For the homefolks' lovin' eyesight,
In between the lines, kin see
A deeper, sweeter meanin'
Than in any poetry.

Velvet Joe

Write to Velvet Joe, 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for his 1919 Almanac. He will send it FREE.

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from
the best
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aged in
NATURE'S
Way-
The right way

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noney and give little thought to future roblems, I see in the not far distant future risis and panic, idle labor, bread-lines, nd riot." Mr. Vanderlip's talk consisted f a rebuttal of Dean Johnson's contenions, and as reported in *The Tribune* was n part as follows:

"'I believe that we have come out of he war richer, really richer in a material vay,' said Mr. Vanderlip, 'tremendously icher in the world that we have come out nto; richer in spirit, richer in the undertanding of the unity of this nation; richer n the experiences that we have all passed hrough, and particularly in the experiences hat the men who have gone into military ervice have passed through.'

"Dean Johnson exprest belief that it vould be a good idea to burn up all the iberty bonds of the country, amounting o some twenty billions of dollars, in a bonire, saying, 'the Liberty bond is not an sset; it is a liability. It is rather a sad hing to think of the American people, of ll kinds, contributing out of their earnings, f all kinds, to support prosperous men ike you and me when we do not need these ontributions. I am going to make some ellows have a bonfire.'

"The reply of Mr. Vanderlip was reeived with far more enthusiasm than he proposal for the immolation of the onds. Said Mr. Vanderlip, referring to he bonfire: 'I am not going to contribute nything to that, and I do not concede hat it would be doing society any great avor if I did. Now the quarrel that society s going to have with the owners of these onds does not lie at all in the fact that ociety has got to pay the debt of this ation. Society's inquiry will be, What vill the people do when they receive the noney?

"'We have all got to save now perforce -because the tax-collector makes us. hat is not going to hurt us, provided what s saved is used in the interest of society. f it is reinvested, if it helps further proluction, then it is working for society, just s society ought to have it work for it. believe that society is going to be better ff for this enforced saving, because these onds, when they are paid off, will unloubtedly seek reinvestment, and at that ime a vast amount of new capital that eople have been forced to save will go nto industry, into production.'

"Both speakers attempted to give a lear presentation of the serious problems hat are soon to spring up. Mr. Vanderlip lid not try to understate them, but was nore optimistic of the chance of a happy olution of them than was Dean Johnson. he key to the solution of the riddle of the uture, Mr. Vanderlip indicated, was in triking a proper balance in the relations between capital and labor. No structure of prosperity, he said, can stand which is not built on the satisfaction of labor with conditions. Much of the labor difficulties, he added, flows from the ignorance of employers:

"'If there were to be a joint debate between a union labor-leader and a representative of the bankers, or of any part of what we may call the capitalistic class,' Mr. Vanderlip declared, 'I would wager that the union labor-leader would have a deeper knowledge of sociology, a more thorough acquaintance with those principles which we have got to consider in the adjustment of affairs between capital and labor, than his opponent would have. No small part of the trouble between capital and labor, in my opinion, lies in the ignorance of employers. Now, that is not altogether to be marveled at. Men engaged in active business enterprises have their minds tremendously absorbed with the day's flow. Their day's work is a mental day's work, which excludes them from the leisure ordinarily necessary to think on problems that do not appear to be immediately necessary for them to attempt to solve.

"'The laboring man has more time to think on such problems, and he is thinking sounder and deeper, as a rule, on many of them than is the business community. So I believe that we have all got to recognize that this is the foundation of our temple, and it does not do any good to build the structure unless we square up the foundation, and it is up to us to do some thinking on that line.'

"In the future world that sprang out of Mr. Vanderlip's imagination, these factors were highly significant: 'Are we *going to have a great foreign trade?* I do not know, but I am sure of one thing—we are going to make a thundering try at it. If a business man goes abroad, we will be prepared to furnish him with *interpreters, with an introduction and an* entry to factories, furnish him right on the spot with all the guides to industry, and will help foreigners in understanding the United States.

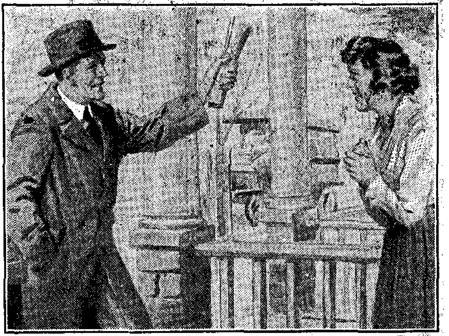
"'The fantastic wages that we have paid in some cases are going to disappear. The men know they have been receiving fantastic wages in those cases, and I do not believe there is going to be much resistance to a decline in those cases. Labor of other countries is being paid a great deal more than it was four years ago, and it won't go back, I don't believe, any more than I believe that our labor is going to fall generally.'

"As for unemployment, about which Dean Johnson exprest fears, Mr. Vanderlip said that, altho 15,000,000 war-workers would have to be transferred to peace conditions, the transition could be made successfully, as there was now a labor shortage, pointing out that in the last four years the five million immigrant workers who normally would have come to this country did not arrive because of the war, and a million workers from this country returned to fight in their homelands in Europe. Public works, if necessary, would form a buffer in the adjustment of this problem."

THE HELP RAILROADS HAVE HAD FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Since April, 1918, the Government has advanced to the railroads and other transportation systems sums exceeding in total half a billion dollars. These sums were advanced as loans and payments to meet their needs and included advances for operating deficits and payments on account of new standardized equipment. The circumstances in which the money was given out were set forth recently in a statement from the Director-General's office. Of this total sum the amount secured from the $500,000,000 "revolving fund" was $316,206,536. The remainder was obtained from the surplus earnings of certain roads and from the American Railway Express Company. Of the $500,000,000 "revolving fund" the amount that remained after deducting the advances was $183,793,464. The companies to whom advances were made numbered 122, the amount advanced to each being as follows:

Pennsylvania R. R. Lines	$77,670,000
New York Central Lines	59,870,000
New York, N. H. & H.	50,450,000
Baltimore and Ohio	24,075,000
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	21,675,000
Illinois Central	16,225,000
Erie Railroad	13,900,000
Southern Pacific Lines	12,500,000
Southern Railway Lines	10,542,650
Chicago, Rock Isl. and Pac	7,700,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	7,050,000
Delaware and Hudson	6,790,000
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	6,550,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	6,020,000
Missouri Pacific	5,650,000
Seaboard Air Line	5,610,000
Chicago and Northwestern	5,230,000
Union Pacific Lines	5,000,000
Denver and Rio Grande	4,800,000
Philadelphia and Reading	4,400,000
Wabash Railroad	4,345,000
Northern Pacific	4,000,000
Mo., Kan. and Texas Lines	3,995,000
Buffalo, Roch. and Pittsburg	3,670,000
Lehigh Valley	3 500 000
Boston and Maine	2 817,000
Great Northern	2,800,000



"$100 a Week!
Think What That Means To Us!"

"They've made me Superintendent—and doubled my salary! Now we can have the comforts and pleasures we've dreamed of—our own home, a maid for you, Nell, and no more worrying about the cost of living!

"The president called me in today and told me. He said he picked me for promotion three months ago when he learned I was studying at home with the International Correspondence Schools. Now my chance has come—and thanks to the I. C. S., I'm ready for it."

Thousands of men now know the joy of happy, prosperous homes because they let the International Correspondence Schools prepare them in spare hours for bigger work and better pay.

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Yes, you *can* do it! More than two million have done it in the last twenty-seven years. More than 100,000 are doing it right now. Without obligation, find out how you can join them. Mark and mail this coupon!

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☐ Toolmaker
☐ Gas Engine Operating
☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
☐ Surveying and Mapping
☐ MINE FOREMAN or ENG'R
☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER
☐ Marine Engineer
☐ Ship Draftsman
☐ ARCHITECT
☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Architectural Draftsman
☐ Concrete Builder
☐ Structural Engineer
☐ PLUMBING AND HEATING
☐ Sheet Metal Worker
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☐ CHEMIST
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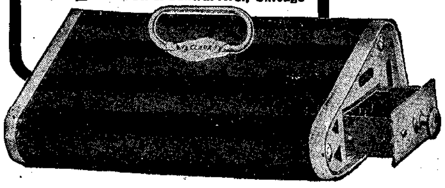
Keeps Your Car Warm & Cozy



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RAZORS

Did you have a good shave this morning?

A good shave depends a lot more upon the razor than upon the man who does the shaving. Even a professional in a barber shop frequently asks "how is the razor?"

Professionals use full concave, bevel edge razors—GENCO Razors. They would probably use some other kind, if the other kind were better.

The Safege is a regular GENCO with a guard—making it perfectly safe for the man who is timid about using our plain professional razor.

"GENCO Razors must make good or we will."

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Whatever your shaving preferences — standard blade or safety —there is a GENCO type that will give you supreme satisfaction.

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235 GATES AVENUE GENEVA, N. Y.

Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of High Grade Razors in the World

Norfolk and Western	2,500,00
Delaware, Lack. and Western	2,500,00
Western Maryland	2,372,99
Chicago, St. P., M. & O	2,350,00
Minneapolis St. P. & S. S. M	2,052,00
Minneapolis and St. Louis	1,895,00
Chicago and Alton	1,635,00
Chicago, Ind. and Louisville	1,525,00
Louisville and Nashville	1,500,00
Central of Georgia	1,450,00
St. Louis Southwestern	1,370,00
Maine Central	1,300,00
Pullman Car Lines	1,200,00
Kansas City Southern	1,060,00
Hudson and Manhattan	1,012,00
Virginia Railway	1,100,00
Terminal R. R. Assn of St. L	1,081,00
Florida East Coast	1,050,00
Denver and Salt Lake	990,64
Colorado and Southern	975,00
Norfolk Southern	948,00
New York, Chicago and St. L	854,77
Atlantic Coast Line	800,00
Texas and Pacific	750,00
Ann Arbor Railroad	761,80
Central Vermont	735,00
Indiana Harbor Belt	720,00
Chicago and Great Western	707,66
Wheeling and Lake Erie	700,00
Grand Trunk Western	621,00
New York, Ontario and Western	575,00
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	537,00
Pittsburg and Shawmut	528,50
Lehigh and New England	525,00
Hocking Valley	500,00
Chicago Junction Railway	500,00
Western Pacific	430,00
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Gulf, Mobile and Nor	400,00
Kansas City, M. & O	400,00
Chicago, T. H. & S. E	387,91
Bangor and Aroostook	373,00
Cincinnati, Ind. and Western	350,00
Fort Worth and Denver City	340,00
Atlanta, Bir. and Atlantic	339,00
Old Dominion S. S. Lines	315,00
Georgia Railroad	309,00
Central New England	300,00
Pittsburg and West Virginia	300,00
Belt Railway of Chicago	290,00
Midland Valley	270,00
Rutland Railroad	266,00
Detroit, Toledo and Ironton	262,77
San Antonio and Aransas Pass	253,00
Fort Dodge, Des M. and Sou	253,00
V. S. & P	218,00
Chicago and Western Ind	215,00
Chicago, P. & St. L	200,00
Trans-Miss. T. Ry	190,00
N. O., Texas and Mexico	176,10
Illinois Southern	160,00
Duluth, South Shore and Atl	150,00
Portland Terminal	150,00
Monongahela Railroad	150,00
American Ref. Transit Line	132,00
Cumberland and Penna	127,90
N. O. and Great Northern	120,00
Baltimore and Ohio Ch. Terml	100,00
Toledo Terminal	100,00
Twenty-six roads receiving in each case less than $100,000	1,030,00
Payments on account of standardized engines and cars	87,715,12
Total	$515,690,000

Of the $199,483,524 obtained from the surplus earnings of certain roads and deposited with the Director-General "very much the larger portion" was returned to the railroads which had only temporarily made the deposits. Less than a score of roads turned over, in individual cases, surplus earnings of as much as $1,000,000 up to the beginning of December.

Occupation for an Idle Moment.—"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "have you a minute to spare?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wish you would tell me exactly what is meant by a 'league of nations' and 'freedom of the seas.'"—*Washington Star.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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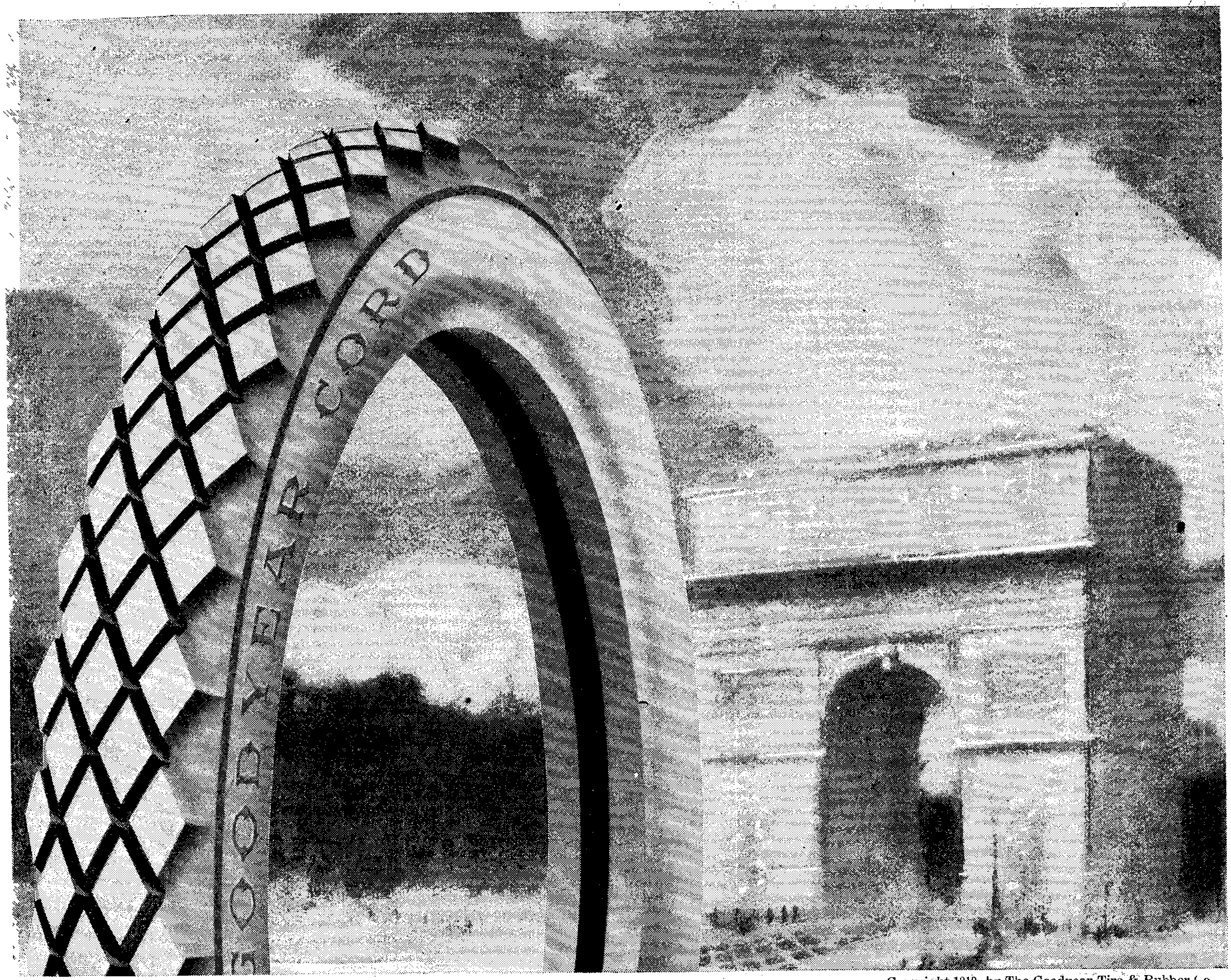

l' Arc de Triomphe, Paris

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ANNOUNCEMENT

WE are resuming quantity production on Goodyear Passenger Car Tires for private use.

The shortage of these tires that existed during the period of war was inevitable.

Promptly upon America's entry into the war, Goodyear devoted great effort to the production of gas masks, airplane, automobile and truck tires, balloons and dirigibles, urgently needed by our army and navy.

This, of course, necessitated a cut in our passenger car tire output, for general distribution.

Later, there came the Government order limiting all tire makers to 50 per cent of their normal output.

This restriction has since been lifted. So, as normal conditions are being restored, we are increasing our production steadily in an effort to meet the greatly increased demand for Goodyear Tires.

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THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

(*Continued from page 34*)

federalization of the empire and autonomy to the dissatisfied nationalities committed to their rule, we, the Czecho-Slovak National Council, recognized by the Allied and American Governments as the Provisional Government of the Czecho-Slovak State and nation, in complete accord with the Declaration of the Czech Deputies made in Prague on January 6, 1918, and realizing that federalization, and, still more, autonomy mean nothing under a Hapsburg dynasty, do hereby make and declare this our Declaration. . . . . . ."

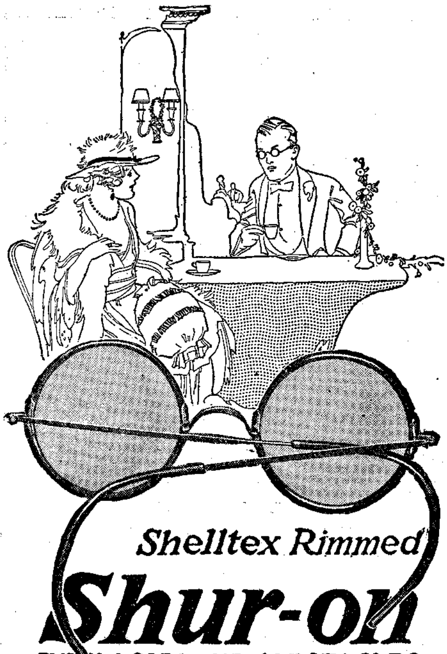
We do this, the Declaration informs us further, because of our belief that "*no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty which they do not recognize*, and because of our knowledge and firm conviction that our nation can not freely develop in a Hapsburg mock-federation, which is only a new form of the denationalizing oppression under which we have suffered for the past *three hundred years*." On the basis of "*historic and natural right*," the argument of the Declaration is continued:

"We have been an independent state *since the seventh century;* and, in 1526, as an independent state, consisting of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, we joined with Austria and Hungary in a defensive union against the Turkish danger. We have *never voluntarily surrendered our rights* as an independent state in this confederation. The Hapsburgs *broke their compact* with our nation by illegally transgressing our rights and violating the Constitution of our state, which they had pledged themselves to uphold, and we therefore refuse longer to remain a part of Austria-Hungary in any form.

"We claim the *right of Bohemia* to be reunited with the *Slovak brethren of Slovakia*, once part of our national state, later torn from our national body, and fifty years ago incorporated in the Hungarian state of the Magyars, who, by their unspeakable violence and ruthless oppression of their subject races, have lost all moral and human right to rule anybody but themselves.

"The world knows the *history of our struggle* against the Hapsburg oppression, intensified and systematized by the *Austro-Hungarian Dualistic Compromise of 1867*. This dualism is only a shameless organization of brute force and exploitation of the majority by the minority; it is a political conspiracy of the Germans and Magyars against our own as well as the other Slav and the Latin nations of the Monarchy. The world knows the history of our claims, which the *Hapsburgs themselves dared not deny*. Francis Joseph, in the most solemn manner, repeatedly *recognized the sovereign rights of our nation*. The Germans and Magyars opposed this recognition; and Austria-Hungary, bowing before the Pan-Germans, became *a colony of Germany*, and as her vanguard to the East, *provoked the last Balkan conflict, as well as the present world-war*, which was begun by the Hapsburgs alone *without the consent of the representatives of the people*."

Altho a cynical observer might hint that perhaps a new group of men in power were smoothly taking over a controlling influence of thought in a new-born nation, we must remark that the Czecho-Slovak



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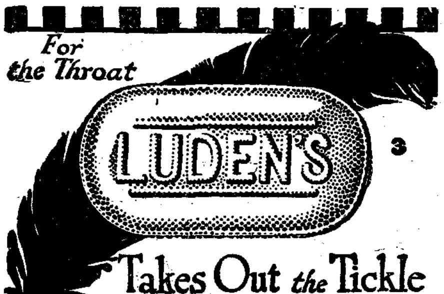

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—Spurred the Southern Farmer to produce more. While the value of the Southern farm output in 1917 passed the tremendous sum of Six Billion Dollars—more than a Billion and a Half ahead of the 1916 crop, the South's farm contribution to the world's wealth in 1918 will run close to *Seven* Billion Dollars.

—Establisht mammoth munition factories thruout the South employing hundreds of thousands of operatives. Most of these great plants can continue manufacturing now on a peace basis.

—Dotted Dixieland with cantonments, training camps, naval stations and aviation fields which added Billions of Dollars to the circulating revenue.

—Started the operation of scores of shipyards in nearly every Southern port giving employment to armies of men at good pay. Most of these yards will continue operating indefinitely to help restore the maritime equilibrium destroyed by the war.

—Speeded up production of material—lumbering, mining, milling and manufacturing of every description. Eighty percent of the lumber used by the United States Government in 1917 was supplied by the South.

In brief, the war has made money plentiful in the South among all classes of people, high and low; it has made the South a more attractive field than ever for Big Advertising—for campaigns on all kinds of manufactured products.

The leading Daily Newspapers are the advertising mediums that bring results in Dixieland. For information as to circulation data, advertising rates or distribution areas, consult your advertising agency or write direct to the papers. The papers named below will offer you cooperation in exploiting your goods.

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GEORGIA

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Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American
Atlanta Journal
Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

KENTUCKY

Louisville Times
Louisville Courier-Journal

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record

SOUTH CAROLINA—Contd.

Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News
Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Memphis News-Scimitar
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean & Evening American

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National Council, as agents of the Provisional Government, are emphatic in the stand that they "*only outline the main principles of the Constitution of the Czecho-Slovak nation.*" The final decision as to the Constitution "*falls to the legally chosen representatives of the liberated and united people.*" To quote finally from the Declaration:

"The Czecho-Slovak State shall be a Republic. In constant endeavor for progress it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion and science, literature and art, speech, the press, and the right of assembly and petition. *The Church shall be separated from the State.*

"Our democracy shall rest on *universal suffrage*. Women shall be placed on equal footing with men, politically, socially, and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation; national minorities shall enjoy equal rights. The Government shall be *parliamentary in form* and shall recognize the principles of the *initiative and referendum*. The standing army will be replaced by militia.

"The Czecho-Slovak nation will carry out far-reaching social and economic reforms; the *large estates will be redeemed for home colonization; patents of nobility will be abolished.*

Our nation will assume its part of the Austro-Hungarian prewar public debt; the *debts for this war* we leave to those who incurred them.

"In its foreign policy the Czecho-Slovak nation will accept its full share of responsibility in the *reorganization of Eastern Europe*. It accepts fully the democratic and social principle of nationalism and subscribes to the doctrine that all covenants and treaties shall be entered into openly and frankly without *secret diplomacy*.

"Our Constitution shall provide an efficient, rational, and just Government, which will exclude all *special privileges* and prohibit *class legislation*."

AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION—Economically the Czecho-Slovak Republic will be able to *take care of itself*. Before the war Bohemia was one of the richest of Austria's "provinces," we read in an article in the New York *Sun*, written by Mr. Charles Pergler, American delegate of the Czecho-Slovak National Council and official representative of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in the United States. Of the *burden of Austrian taxation* 62.7 per cent. was borne by Czecho-Slovak countries, while the rest of Austria carried only 37.3 per cent. To quote Mr. Pergler further:

"Thirty-eight per cent. of the grain-lands of the former Austrian Empire is found in Bohemia. Eighty-three per cent. of Austrian coal is mined in Bohemian mines. Sixty per cent. of Austrian iron is found there. Ninety per cent. of the sugar-factories of Austria are located in the lands of the Bohemian Crown. The textile industry is strong and important, and leather, paper, furniture, and electrotechnical industries flourish.

"The question of access to the sea will undoubtedly be adjusted sensibly, fairly, and amicably by the Peace Conference. President Wilson advocates the principle of granting economic rights of way to landlocked states. The Elbe and the Danube probably will be internationalized, as will other water highways, and finally it should be remembered that the republic will have its most important markets in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Switzerland is landlocked, and is still quite prosperous.

"Popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the new state is not a small one. It will have a population of about 12,000,000 and in extent will have about 50,000 English square miles. Belgium has 11,373 square miles of territory.

"What in Europe is called social legislation may be a marked feature of the activities of the state. There is no possibility of Bolshevism in the Czecho-Slovak Republic. The Czecho-Slovaks have seen too much of Bolshevism at close range in Russia. They also realize that social institutions develop and grow; that they evolve, and that in the history of the growth of social institutions there is no such thing as a leap from one era into another. On the other hand, they are also conscious of the fact that social evolution did not stop on the day Czecho-Slovak independence was proclaimed, but that it is the function of the modern state to provide for the highest possible welfare of its inhabitants, without, of course smothering private initiative.

"There can be no doubt that the nation will carry out far-reaching social and economic reforms, especially as regards the large landed estates, which heretofore were in the hands of the Austrian Imperial House and the nobility. This sort of reform is the best method of preventing unsound radicalism, and it makes for order and progress at the same time."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To "N. H. R.," Starkville, Miss., and Several Correspondents:—By an error in transcribing, the meaning of the title of Alexander Kinglake's book of travels in the East, "Eöthen," was erroneously explained in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 4. The word is Greek, and means "from the dawn."

"F. S. P.," St. Joseph, Mo.—"In a fashion service recently the phrase '*authorative* spring styles' was used. Please give me what information you may have in regard to its exact meaning and use. Is it a new or coined word? I have not been able to find it in the dictionary."

The word *authorative* is characterized as a rare obsolete. It has not been used since 1645 and never had reputable sanction.

"E. L. R.," Texarkana, Tex.—"What is the word *pork-barrel* in political usage derived from?"

The phrase "pork-barrel" originated from an old saying of the people in the farm districts that they had no need to worry on account of a severe winter, as they had their barrels filled with salted pork or other meats. From this to the sharing of political plums is but a step. When appropriations for improvements are made by Congress or legislatures, such as post-office improvements, and river and harbor work, each representative strives to secure a part of the appropriation for his district, so that his constituents may share in the financial distribution in the form of contracts or labor.

"C. W. S.," South Plainfield, N. J.—"We use a large number of machines in our factory, a certain size and model of which are designated as 6-A and another size and model as 5-A. These machines are spoken of so frequently both verbally and in correspondence as to call for abbreviation for the sake of convenience. Which is correct, '5-A's and 6-A's,' or '5-As and 6-As'?"

Both forms are in use.

"H. S.," Bristol, Tenn.—"Please give me the middle name of Bishop Spalding who wrote: 'He teaches best who enables his pupils to dispense with his aid, as he governs best who makes his rule unnecessary.' I would like you to let me know the given and middle name of the Bishop Spalding who wrote this quotation; also, a brief outline of his life."

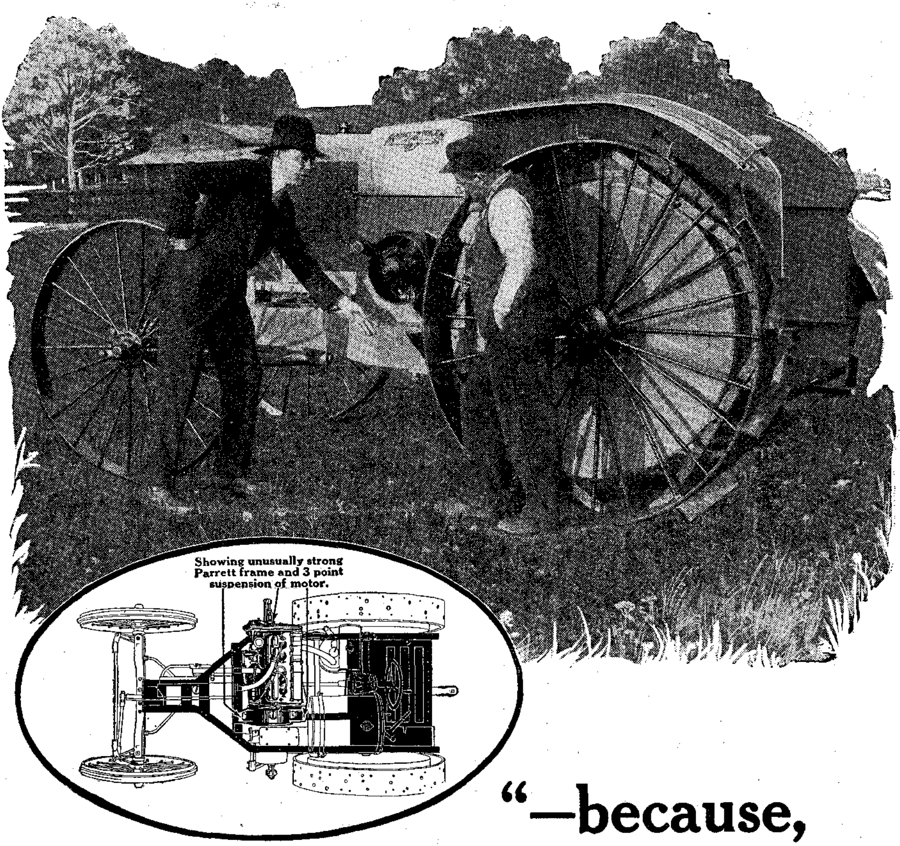
John Lancaster Spalding, titular Archbishop of Scythopolis, May, 1909, was born at Lebanon, Ky., in 1840 and studied at St. Mary's, Md., and the University of Louvain, Belgium. He was ordained priest in 1863, and appointed secretary to the Bishop of Louisville in 1865, and became Chancellor of the diocese in 1871. Monsignor Spalding was consecrated Bishop of Peoria in 1877 and resigned that office in 1909, on account of ill-health. In 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt one of the arbitrators in a settlement of the anthracite-coal strike. He has written many valuable books on education.

"C. L. MacK.," Mattoon, Ill.—"I notice quite frequently that writers spell *led*, the past tense of *lead, lead*, that is, the same as the present. Your dictionary gives no authority for this. Is there any authority for it?"

There is no authority for the spelling *lead* for *led* as the imperfect tense of *lead*.

"M. B. P.," Greenville, S. C.—"Please give me an idea as to the derivation of the slang phrase 'to double-cross' or 'double-crossed.'"

The origin of most slang expressions is obscure. The word *double-cross* is sporting slang, which means "to do one's best to win after having engaged oneself to lose." It may owe its origin to that cant sense of *cross* common to thieves. "That which is not fair and square: a prearranged swindle." In the sporting world a *cross* is an agreement to lose on the part of one of the principals in a contest or match of any kind. When the agreement that one of the two shall win is made *by both principals* it is called a *double cross*. Vaux explains the meaning of *cross* in his "Flash Dictionary" (1812) as follows: "Illegal or dishonest practises in general are called *the cross*, in opposition to *the square*. Any article which has been irregularly obtained is said to have been got *upon the cross*. Kingsley, in "Ravenshoe," referring to the character for honesty of a girl, writes, "The young woman . . . may be *on the cross*"—that is, dishonest.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